



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

U.S. Farm, Fishery Quota Plan Causes Trade Flap	C 1
Abe Briefs Suzuki	C 1
Brock Letter Draws Query	C 1
Talks Stopped in Protest	C 2
New U.S. Proposal	C 2
Government Formulating Answer	C 3
DPRK Red Cross Reports Capture of Fishermen	C 4

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Says Wickham Behind Chon's Power [16 May]	D 1
VRPR Demands U.S. Forces Withdrawal From South	D 2
Navy Warning of Northern Invasion Denounced [VRPR]	D 3
VRPR: South Korean Soldiers Shoot Civilians	D 3
VRPR Comments on South Korean Loan Scandal	D 4
Chon Tu-hwan Implicated in Sex Scandals [VRPR]	D 5
KCNA: South Koreans Arrest Pamphleteers	D 6
Pyongyang Rally Marks Kwangju Uprising	D 6
Pereira Concludes Visit, Agreement Signed	D 7
Talks Held	D 7
Kim Il-song Presents Gifts	D 8
Kim Il-song Hosts Dinner	D 8
'Text' of Cooperation Agreement	D 8
President, Delegation Depart	D 10
DPRK Delegation Led by Ho Chong-suk in PRC	D 10
Assembly Delegation Activities [cross-reference]	D 11
Youth Delegation Received by PRC's Ji Pengfei	D 11
PRC Friendship Group Departs Pyongyang	D 12
Continued Reportage on Nonaligned Press Meeting	D 12
Resolutions Passed	D 12
Final Report Summarized	D 14
Nonaligned Delegates Praise Kim Chong-il	D 18

SOUTH KOREA

Further Reportage on Curb Loan Scandal	E 1
President Warns Guilty [KOREA TIMES 15 May]	E 1
Assemblymen Demand Arrests [KOREA TIMES 15 May]	E 1
Further Details on Scandal	E 2
Prosecutors To Request Warrants	E 3
Government Committee on Scandal	E 3
Nine More Arrested [KOREA TIMES 16 May]	E 4
Update on Arrests	E 5
Money Market Hit	E 6
CHOSON ILBO Editorial [15 May]	E 7
Press Complains of Censorship [CHOSON ILBO 16 May]	E 8
Journalist Complains [TONG-A ILBO 14 May]	E 9
KYONGGHYANG SINMUN Editorial [14 May]	E 10
SINMUN Editorial [14 May]	E 11

Liberian Chairman Doe Continues Visit	E 12
Attends Dinner [KOREA HERALD]	E 12
Joint Communique Issued	E 12
Doe Departs	E 12
President Meets New Liberal Club's Tagawa	E 13

MONGOLIA

Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr Arrives 12 May	F 1
Dugersuren Official Dinner	F 1
Talks Held	F 1
Visits With Officials	F 1
UNEN Denounces PRC Policy in Nei Monggol	F 1

KAMPUCHEA

Son Sann: Formation of Coalition 'Imperative' [AFP]	H 1
Son Sann Urges France 'To Stop Helping' Hanoi [AFP]	H 1
Soviet Peace Committee Delegation Arrives	H 2
Delegations Hold Talks	H 2
Soviets Present Gifts	H 2
Keat Chhon Meets With President of Upper Volta	H 3
VODK: U.S. Tests Confirm SRV Chemical Warfare	H 4
VODK April Battle Report for Sisophon-Bavel	H 4
North Sisophon	H 4

LAOS

Nhiavu Lobaliayao on Tribal, Party Unity	I 1
Babrak Karmal Greeted Kaysone on Reelection	I 2

THAILAND

Sitthi Comments on Visit, Meetings in PRC	J 1
Comments on Khmer Coalition [POST 16 May]	J 1
NATION: PRC Must Reconsider Kampuchea Policy [15 May]	J 2
Specifics of Soviet Trade Agreement Disclosed	J 3
Khmer-SRV Clash Reported Near Prachin Buri [POST 16 May]	J 3
New 'Yellow Rain' Victims Arrive From Laos [POST 16 May]	J 4
SRV Troops Reported Deployed Along Lao Border	J 5
[NATION REVIEW 13 May]	
Antipiracy Chief on Need for Unrestricted UN Aid	J 5
[POST 17 May]	
Deputy Prime Minister Discusses Antidrug Drive	J 6
[NATION REVIEW 17 May]	

VIETNAM

Sitthi's Talks With Sihanouk Criticized	K 1
PRC, ASEAN Differences on Khmer Coalition Noted	K 1
NHAN DAN Hails Awarding of Order to Tikhonov [14 May]	K 1
Pham Van Dong Visits Agricultural College	K 2
Le Quang Dao Attends Women's Union Congress	K 3
UNICEF Aid Program for SRV, Laos Lauded	K 3
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Consumer Goods Production [16 Apr]	K 4

INDONESIA

Reportage on Election Results, Consequences	N 1
Security Chief Comments	N 1
PPP Rejects Election Results	N 1
PPP Faction Leader Khalid Withdraws Resignation	N 2
Attorney General Bans Publications of Amri Books	N 3

U.S. FARM, FISHERY QUOTA PLAN CAUSES TRADE FLAP

Abe Briefs Suzuki

OW151219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, Saturday urged Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to include farm products in a new market liberalization program, government sources said.

Abe made the suggestion when reporting to Suzuki upon his return from a two-day quadrilateral trade conference at Chateau d'Escrimont on the suburbs of Paris. The sources quoted Abe as saying the program would not be well received by the United States and European countries unless farm products were included. Suzuki did not say, however, whether farm products would be part of the package, they said.

Abe told reporters later that U.S. trade representative William Brock, who represented the United States at the Chateau d'Escrimont meeting, handed a letter to him Wednesday calling for the opening of the market to imports of farm products, a cut in farm product tariffs and the simplification of import formalities for such products. The minister said the letter only repeated previous American requests and contained nothing new.

However, Ministry of International Trade and Industry sources said Brock asked in the letter for the immediate liberalization of imports of some farm products now on the import quota list.

Brock Letter Draws Query

OW151015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 15, KYODO -- Japan's agriculture authorities Saturday asked Washington whether Tuesday's demand by U.S. trade representative William Brock for a complete liberalization of the 22 farm and fishery products imports really represents the position of the U.S. Government as a whole.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry sought the U.S. Government's confirmation through the Japanese Foreign Ministry, ministry sources said.

The sources said Brock made the demand in a letter which he delivered to Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi Tuesday in Paris.

Brock's demand is inconsistent with the stand taken by the U.S. side in informal talks May 5 in Geneva with the Japanese representatives on Japan's residual curbs on the import of farm and fishery products, according to the sources. At the Geneva meeting, the American side sought a considerable raise in the import ceiling on the quota products, and a reduction in the tariffs on 39 farm and fishery products, in exchange for the softening of its demand for a complete liberalization of imports of such products, according to the sources.

Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, somewhat satisfied with the softened American stand, has since been preparing to draw up a new market-opening program, the sources said.

However, according to the sources, the Brock letter sought early full liberalization of imports of five to six farm products of American concern, a cut in the tariffs on farm products and the simplification of the import formalities involved in such products, on the assumption that the curbs on the imports of the remaining farm and fishery products would all be lifted in the future.

Brock's new demand could destroy the "thawing" mood between the two countries, the sources said.

The sources quoted the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's farm bloc as saying that they would refuse further consultations with the United States on the proposed opening of the market wider to farm and fishery products imports as long as the U.S. seeks complete liberalization of the imports of the 22 farm and fishery products.

Talks Stopped in Protest

OW151225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 15, KYODO -- The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, angered at U.S. Trade Representative William Brock's new demand for the liberalization of farm and fishery products imports, Saturday decided to refuse to talk with the United States on market-opening measures unless Brock withdraws the demand, ministry sources said.

Brock made the demand in a letter which he handed to Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi in Paris Tuesday.

A senior official of the Foreign Ministry said officially the Brock letter is only a repetition of earlier U.S. requests. However, the official indicated his dissatisfaction with Brock's lack of consideration for the delicate situation in Japan over further measures to opening the market for farm products.

New U.S. Proposal

OW170507 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 17, KYODO -- Japan Monday swiftly responded to a U.S. proposal for agricultural negotiations and indicated the talks might begin this week as the United States has requested.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters: "We want to fix the date for our (bilateral) consultations within today if possible."

Miyazawa made the statement after the United States proposed that the two governments hold talks on wider access to the Japanese market by U.S. farm and fishery products as early as possible.

Japanese and U.S. negotiators met in Geneva informally May 5 and agreed to hold formal negotiations as soon as possible. The Japanese Government intended to propose that the talks be held late this week or early next week. But the government efforts met difficulties last week when U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock demanded Japan's complete liberalization of 22 farm and fishery products still under import restrictions. Officials at the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party sharply reacted to Brock's demand and said they would refuse the bilateral negotiations on farm products unless Brock rescinds the demand.

The U.S. proposal for holding the farm talks was contained in a letter Monday from U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Mike Mansfield addressed to Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japan officials said.

Briefed on the proposal by Foreign Ministry officials, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki directed the bilateral negotiations be held and the compilation of the second package of market opening measures, according to the officials.

The Foreign Ministry officials are arranging with officials of the Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry the schedule of the negotiations, which should lay the ground for Tokyo's second market-opening package.

The new proposal by the United States was made at a time when the Foreign Ministry was seeking explanations on last week's demand by Brock.

Hiromu Fukada, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, said that Mansfield's letter did not mention Brock's demand.

In the Geneva talks, the American team sought a considerable increase in the ceiling on imports and reduction in the tariffs on 39 farm and fishery products, in exchange for the softening of its calls for a total liberalization of imports of such products.

Government Formulating Answer

OW141341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 14, KYODO -- The government's work on a second package of measures to open Japan's market wider to foreign products will enter a crucial phase this weekend as it redoubles its efforts to reduce domestic opposition to a further liberalization of agricultural imports, informed sources said Friday.

Whether the government can work out a plan convincing enough for the United States and Western European nations hinges on the extent of concessions it is striving to win from Japanese farmers' organizations and lawmakers of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, who depend on the vote of the farming population, they said.

The importance of farm import liberalization was brought home afresh to the Japanese Government by demands voiced by American and Western European delegates, who attended two international meetings held in Paris this week.

The U.S. and Western European delegates in their meetings with Japanese delegates emphasized the need to have agricultural imports included in Tokyo's second package, the sources said.

The two international conferences were a ministerial session of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Monday and Tuesday, and trade talks between Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Community (EC) Commission at the Chateau d'Escrimont Wednesday and Thursday.

Following working-level talks held in Geneva on May 5 by Japan and the U.S. to discuss the liberalization of agricultural imports, Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister made a positive approach to farmers' organizations and LDP legislators in a bid to mitigate their objections to a further decontrol of farm imports.

The ministry's effort centers on the expansion of import quotas for agricultural and fishery products still subject to "residual import restrictions" excepting beef and citrus fruit, reduction of tariff rates and improvement of inspection procedures for imported goods, the sources said.

However, they said, even the ministry is not sure how much ground Japan should give to allay Washington's discontent and induce it to withdraw its still demand for complete liberalization of Japan's agricultural imports.

This has made it all the more difficult for the ministry to obtain concessions from opponents. As a result, the date of Japan-U.S. talks on agricultural trade, agreed upon in Geneva on May 5, remains to be fixed, the sources said.

The situation has been further complicated by the LDP's sudden decision to send acting Secretary-General Noboru Takeshita to the U.S. on Saturday on a pulse-taking mission regarding agricultural trade, they said.

Concerning market-opening measures for productions other than farm products, they said, proposals advanced by International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe at Chateau d'Escrimont drew a favorable response from U.S. Trade Representative William Brock and EC Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Therefore, Tokyo's effort to formulate the second package focuses on how to cope with Washington's strong demand for liberalization of agricultural imports, including expansion of tobacco imports, the sources said.

DPRK RED CROSS REPORTS CAPTURE OF FISHERMEN

OW160642 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 16, KYODO -- Twenty-five fishermen of two Japanese trawlers captured last Tuesday by a North Korean warship on the Yellow Sea for allegedly violating North Korea's military water frontier are all in good physical condition, it was learned Sunday.

This was made known in a report from North Korea's Red Cross Society to Japan's Red Cross Society. The North Korean side thus has officially confirmed the seizure of the two Japanese ships for the first time.

At around 9:40 a.m. May 11, the 114-ton trawler No. 85 Kyofukumaru of a fishery company in Fukuoka, Kyushu with 12 men aboard was captured by the North Korean vessel on the Yellow Sea.

Its fellow ship, the 114-ton No. 83 Kyofukumaru with 13 men on board became missing after sending a report that it would accompany the No. 85 Kyofukumaru, according to the maritime safety office at Fukuoka.

The two trawlers left Hakata port on February 13 and were scheduled to return to the port around May 20, maritime safety officials reported.

Two other ships of the same fishery company were captured by North Korea on May 5 last year for allegedly intruding into North Korean territorial waters, but were freed five days later.

Around the Yellow Sea, similar trawlers from Fukuoka were captured on April 25, but were set free about 17 hours later.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS WICKHAM BEHIND CHON'S POWER

SKI70850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN May 16 carried an article headlined "U.S. Imperialism Cannot Evade Responsibility for Framing Up Military Fascist Regime in South Korea."

Recalling that traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized the military power of South Korea by staging the "army purge coup" on December 12, 1979 under the command and manipulation of Commander of the U.S. Forces Wickham, the article says:

According to materials, traitor Chon Tu-hwan was marked as a useful agent of the U.S. CIA early in the 1950's.

The ferocity shown by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in keeping the fascist rule of South Korea, his brutality shown in the Southeast Asian war and his quality as a faithful dog which he revealed by crying that "U.S. aid is the life-line of South Korea" and he "will share destiny with the Stars and Stripes" during the intelligence training he underwent twice in the United States attracted the attention of the U.S. bosses who had been looking for a "stooge in hiding."

He was even "praised" by his U.S. masters for "faithfully guarding the safety" of U.S. Presidents Eisenhower and Ford during their South Korean tour in 1960 and 1974.

This was for this reason that the bosses of the U.S. imperialists, when the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime was in crisis, chose traitor Chon Tu-hwan as its successor in South Korea. It was Wickham who was assigned to the task to train traitor Chon Tu-hwan finally as a new puppet in South Korea. Wickham, directed by the bosses of the U.S. imperialists, openly encouraged their new stooge the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to the seizure of power when the former dictator met his tragic end.

Shortly after the "October incident" Wickham had a confab with the fascist clique to "tide over the situation" and installed him as "head of the joint investigation headquarters of the martial law command" to "lawfully" guarantee him conditions to list and remove political rivals.

On this Wickham himself told foreign reporters that it was instructions of the U.S. military and administration to back Chon Tu-hwan. This is how the first operation of the U.S. CIA was carried out through Wickham.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized the military power through the "army purge coup," but he lacked strength yet to bar the vigorous advance of the people of all strata towards democracy and reunification and succeed in "power" robbery. It was again the United States that assisted him and it was Wickham who directly buttressed him with "strength."

The usurpation of "power" which traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed, estranging himself from the people, after submerging the whole land of South Korea beneath the sea of blood, the murderous trial of Kim Tae-chung, the fabrication of a "new constitution" of "Yusin" style through a forcible "referendum," the invention of the "legislative council" and all sorts of evil laws -- all these were done also under U.S. manipulation.

After framing up the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime," the U.S. imperialists have instigated him to fascism, division and war in an attempt to perpetuate their occupationist policy and colonial domination over South Korea. But they will taste a bitter cup.

VRPR DEMANDS U.S. FORCES WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH

SK150524 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Feature program "Today's Feature" -- special article [nonsol] by station commentator (Kim Mun-song): "U.S. Troops Should Leave South Korea Without Delay"]

[Excerpts] Hello, everybody: In recent days, the United States has repeatedly made provocative remarks reaffirming its freeze of a withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Not long ago, Wickham, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea, in a meeting with the members of South Korean National Assembly's Defense Committee, said that the U.S. administration's policy of not withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea would emerge in a solid form and that various equipment of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea would be strengthened with modern ones.

It is an open challenge to public opinion at home and abroad and an intolerable criminal act running counter to the trend of the present times that the Reagan administration, which had already revoked a pledge of withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, repeatedly reaffirmed its freeze of the withdrawal plan.

This clearly shows that the Reagan administration is no different from previous U.S. administrations as far as U.S. policy toward South Korea is concerned. They have pursued a split of the Korean Peninsula and a policy of war, and the Reagan administration is a more aggressive and bellicose regime than any other previous regime.

If we are to achieve peace and peaceful reunification of our country, we should first of all put an end to the forcible occupation of our country by the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea -- obstacles to peace and peaceful reunification.

The situation in our country, which is being strained daily, shows clearly that the continuation of the U.S. policy of forcible occupation of our country by its troops contains the danger of repeating fratricide. This is why people at home and abroad who are yearning for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula so strongly demand that U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. U.S. troops have no reason or justification to remain in South Korea. No matter what means or methods they may try to use, the United States cannot justify its troops remaining in South Korea. None of our people want U.S. troops in South Korea and our people have consistently struggled for their withdrawal from this land ever since U.S. troops occupied it.

As has justly been noted in a statement issued on 15 April by the Korean Christian Action Organization, the recent arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the incident of dissemination of anti-U.S. leaflets can be said to be a concrete expression of such an anti-U.S. struggle. The fact that anti-U.S. slogans such as "Yankee, Go Home" were shouted many times in the numerous antigovernment struggles staged in the period from the heroic Kwangju resistance struggle until last March is widely known to the world.

The only duty facing the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea is to leave South Korea. Reagan has repeatedly reaffirmed a freeze on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea which is, under the pretext of military balance or peace hints, in fact, an attempt at the permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. This is a provocation of public opinion at home and abroad which is against U.S. occupation of South Korea and which demands withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, showing again their aggressive and bellicose nature.

It is none other than the U.S. troops in South Korea and the Reagan administration which are building up a military force on the Korean Peninsula and disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula. The only thing that the Reagan administration has done behind the curtain of peace is create a military buildup and preparations for a nuclear war against the North.

They cover up their military buildup and their true intention to invade the North by shouting about the nonexistent North's military buildup and its southward invasion. They fabricated the slander that it is not them but the North which is preparing a war. This is foolish political slander which can be committed only by such war merchants as Reagan and Wickham.

As long as U.S. troops remain in this land, our people cannot enjoy stability even for a moment nor can we achieve peace and peaceful reunification of the nation. Our people will rise and drive out the U.S. troops in united strength, if they do not leave of their own accord. As has been proven by reality and shown by historical experience, aggressors never leave of their own accord. This is also a lesson taught us by the 37 years of U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Our people should never have any illusions about the U.S. troops and, by awakening to the historical truth that they should explore their own fate by themselves, continue to wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for national salvation in order to bring about social democracy and independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

NAVY WARNING OF NORTHERN INVASION DENOUNCED

SK152232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] In the navy commanders meeting held today, Yi Un-su, chief of naval operations, urged major navy commanders to strengthen their vigilance and preparations for action, babbling about the nonexistent southward invasion by the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about the nonexistent southward invasion is aimed at weakening the anti-U.S. and antigovernment fighting spirit which is growing daily among the masses by justifying criminal preparations for the northward invasion and misleading public opinion. The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored about strengthening vigilance and preparations for actions shows that its maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is on the brink of war. Every fact shows that if we leave the Chon Tu-hwan ring intact, we cannot maintain peace and prevent war on the Korean Peninsula.

VRPR: SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIERS SHOOT CIVILIANS

SK142202 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] At a restaurant, soldiers of the South Korean Army shot the restaurant owner and a female employee of a tea room to death and seriously wounded another civilian.

The six soldiers, including a battalion and a company commander of a certain army unit, were drinking liquor with the female employee of the tea room at the Kwangpo Restaurant, located at Suma-Ri Anmyon-Up in Sosan County, South Chungchong Province, at around 1900 hours on 13 May. Angry at the employee of the tea room who was trying to leave the place, Corporal (Choe Myong-chin) shot with his rifle Yim Yong-cha, employee of the Kwangpo Tea Room, and Kim Yong-cha, owner of the Kwangpo Restaurant, to death and seriously wounded Kim Kwagg-pyo, a resident.

People are shocked at the incident which occurred at the time the Uiryong shooting spree was giving rise to strong criticism in society. The consecutive shooting incidents are the natural outcome of the fascist Chong Tu-hwan tyrannical rule. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should take responsibility for the Uiryong shooting spree and this shooting incident and immediately step down from power.

VRPR COMMENTS ON S. KOREAN LOAN SCANDAL

SK151247 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolution Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As was widely reported, on the night of 11 May, the supreme public procurator's office announced the so-called results of the investigation on the curb loan scandal of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha.

According to the announcement, the couple drew promissary notes for 262.4 billion won and cashed them in the private loans market. They obtained huge loans from banks on the pretext of funds for business use by giving the promissary notes as security and turned the loans to private use.

Mobilizing some 170 billion won from three city banks, including 50 billion won from the Cho-Heong Bank, five short-term financing companies and private lenders. They handed over 15.7 billion won to the Ilssin Steel Company, 16.9 billion won to the Kyongyong Construction Company, 20 billion won to the Life Housing Construction Company and 5 billion won to the Samik Housing Company. They used a total of 139.9 billion won -- including 59.9 billion won of interest gained from discount commissions for notes amounting to 262.4 billion won they received from various firms, 8.7 billion won expenses for inducing deposits, 37.7 billion won as compensation for losses in the stock market, 1.5 billion won as interest on foreign currencies and 32.1 billion won for purchasing precious metals and other purposes. They hid \$400,000 and 8 million Japanese yen in foreign exchange.

The incident of the fraudulent notes of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha was an unprecedented fraudulent practice and illegal handling of foreign exchange. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's corruption and injustice are increasing and becoming more cunning with each passing day, although it is loudly talking about elimination of corruption and injustice, realization of the just society and so forth.

As the incident has become a political issue and aroused social condemnation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made prosecutors announce the results of the investigation and rave that no government officials were involved in this case -- either arranging loans for them or accomodating transactions of notes -- and that rumors about political funds are false.

This is indeed a trick. The incident of the fraudulent notes of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha is a replica of the Pak Yong-pok incident committed by former dictator Pak Chong-hui.

If there were no support by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the president of a nameless company together with his wife could neither extend private loans, drawing promissary notes amounting to more than 262 billion won for about a year, nor could he hide \$400,000 and 8,000,000 Japanese yen to use for escaping overseas.

Moreover, some tens of billions of won at a time were brought into and taken away from the Cho-Heong Bank and the industrial bank. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan insists on his ignorance of the case. However, no one will believe his utterance.

If this incident has nothing to do with the rascal, why is traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who claims to be clean and pure while loudly talking about the elimination of corruption and injustice, attempting to conceal the truth of the incident and hushing up the case? The incident of fraudulent notes of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha and the hiding of foreign exchange is another corrupt practice perpetrated under the approval of Chon Tu-hwan and arranged by Yi Kyu-kwan, president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corporation, who is a brother-in-law of the couple, and with the help of the energy-resources minister.

Thus, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has attempted to mislead people, raving that the incident occurred due to a disorderly financial circulation system. He produced a drama of making the presidents of the Cho-Heong Bank and the industrial bank resign from their posts, calling them to account, and raved that he would release emergency funds amounting to 3 billion won to help enterprises overcome financial difficulties. All this is aimed at appeasing public opinion.

However, he can neither deceive anyone with such a trick nor conceal the truth. The incident of fraudulent notes clearly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of corruption and injustice. As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan exists, constantly involved in, while loudly talking about, the elimination of corruption, we cannot remove corruption and injustice. Therefore, we should drive from power the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the ringleader of corruption and injustice, in order to eliminate corruption and injustice.

CHON TU-HWAN IMPLICATED IN SEX SCANDALS

SK152230 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 May 82

[Dialogue from the feature program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad"]

[Text] Every evildoer is vulgar. Everyone who is bent on a fascist dictatorship is bound to be a debaucher. Chon Tu-hwan is a matchlessly depraved scoundrel and sordid debaucher. His dirty sex scandals, which have been consecutively unveiled, enrages the people. In this hour, I will talk with announcer Kim Chol-min in this regard.

First speaker: Mr Kim Chol-min, Chon Tu-hwan's life of dissipation is reminiscent of King Yonsan in the Yi dynasty who conducted all wrongdoings, indulging in sex.

Announcer Kim Chol-min: Yes. Last October movie star Chang Mi-hui was taken to a different world by a deluxe car which was equipped with two auto antennas and served a man for a night. Everyone in the fatherland knows who owns such a car, numbering less than 100 in South Korea, and where Miss Chang Mi-hui was taken. Some CHUNGANG ILBO journalists, who had reported the case, were threatened. As the truth of the case was unveiled later, Miss Chang Mi-hui was taken to the Blue House [president's residence] and became Chon Tu-hwan's private concubine. The fact that Miss Chang Mi-hui is Chon Tu-hwan's private concubine is an open secret in South Korea.

First speaker: Would you tell us about the MBC television drama case now prevailing in Seoul?

Announcer Kim Chol-min: A Seoul daily recently reported that the MBC television station had cancelled a program due to a conflict between the writer of the drama and the television station. The reason for the cancellation of the program is that, despite the drama writer refusing casting TV actor Kim Po-yeon for a part in the drama, the television station insisted on assigning a role to her. It is a widely known fact that Kim Po-yeon is Chon Tu-hwan's paramour.

Last July, Mr. Chong Chin-u, one of the most noted movie directors in South Korea, was arrested on charges of violation of the foreign exchange control law. It was learned that Mr Chon Chin-u refused to cast Miss Kim Po-yeon for a particular role of his movie, believing she was not appropriate for the role. Angry at this, she called on the Blue House to arrest Mr Chong. Miss Kim Po-yeon, who does not hide the fact that she is Chon Tu-hwan's paramour, is threatening responsible men engaged in movie and broadcast circles and even meddling in personnel affairs. Whoever offends her feelings cannot maintain his position.

First speaker: As is well known, a certain Miss Kim, a new face on MBC television, is unable to make a living. This is because she has not been assigned any roles. When she was invited to a party arranged at the Blue House, she resolutely refused the invitation, saying she cannot be anyone's private waitress. In retaliation for her refusal, assistants in the Blue House forced a responsible person in charge of TV drama at the MBC television station not to give any roles to her.

Announcer Kim Chol-min: A certain Madam Chong, who once enjoyed a good reputation as a movie star, gave birth to a negro baby. This has drawn great attention from people. Chon Tu-hwan provided Madam Chong for a high-ranking officer from Africa who visited South Korea at his invitation. When she was divorced because of her delivery of the negro baby, Chon Tu-hwan helped her to work again for the television station to keep her silent.

First speaker: I view these facts as the minor part of Chon Tu-hwan's dirty scandals. Seizing power by the coup d'etat, Chon Tu-hwan, while espousing integrity and probity, is bent on evil deeds through exercise of his influence.

KCNA: SOUTH KOREANS ARREST PAMPHLETEERS

SK170832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on May 12 arrested 8 persons including a woman middle and high school teacher surnamed Yi, owner of a bookstore Yi Chun-hui and students in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, who printed anti-"government" leaflets, according to a report.

On the evening of May 10, they printed 1,360 anti-"government" leaflets in the university bookstore run by Yi Chun-hui and reportedly planned to scatter them in the university quarters and main streets of the city.

PYONGYANG RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

SK170441 Pyongyang, KCNA in English 0414 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- A grand Pyongyang mass rally, commemorating the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on the afternoon of May 16.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. The stadium was packed with working people and students in the capital. It was attended by delegations of Chongnyon and home-visiting groups staying in the socialist fatherland. Diplomatic envoys and officials of foreign embassies and foreign guests in our country were invited.

The platform was taken by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, O Paek-nyong, Kang Song-san, Paek Hak-nim, Chong Chun-ki, So Yun-sok, and Hwang Chang-yop, leading functionaries of political parties and public organisations and of Pyongyang municipal party and power bodies. Taking the platform were rectors of universities and colleges, heroes of the republic, labour heroes and labour innovators. Seen on the platform were Yi Mal-sang, director of the Organisational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, who is heading a delegation of Chongnyon functionaries and Kim A-pil, director of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, who is heading a group of Korean artists in Japan.

The mass rally was addressed first by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council. Then the floor was taken by representatives of workers, agricultural working people, students and men of culture. They said that the courageous Kwangju citizens in South Korea launched a bloody resistance two years ago to reject the "Yusin" fascist system and bring a new day of democracy and reunification. Their vigorous struggle to win freedom and democracy was a just national salvation struggle reflecting the earnest desire of the entire South Korean working people subjected to exploitation and oppression.

They stressed that the Kwangju popular uprising was a massive peoples resistance which was participated in by broad sections of people including the working class and the highest form of resistance against fascism and for democracy in which they fought a bloody decisive battle for many days, resisting the armed enemy with arms.

The most truculent military fascist rule and treacheries are what traitor Chon Tu-hwan has left on his record in South Korea over the last two years after he came to power, winning the trust of the U.S. imperialist master for his dirty acts of murdering compatriots. Though the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now challenging democracy and patriotism with the backing of the U.S. imperialist masters, it has nowhere to go but to a shameful destruction.

In conclusion the speakers stressed that they would more vigorously fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the accomplishment of the cause of chuche, holding ever higher the banner of the three revolutions under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre. The mass rally adopted an appeal to the South Korean people.

PEREIRA CONCLUDES VISIT, AGREEMENT SIGNED

Talks Held

SK122333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) — Talks was held again on May 12 in Pyongyang between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Presents Gifts

SK122340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented gifts on May 12 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall to Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and his wife.

Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife; Comrades Ho Tam, King Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki; Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education; and Choe Kwang-kuk, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde. The members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde and others were also present.

Comrade Aristides Pereira expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song Hosts Dinner

SK122344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife arranged a dinner on May 12 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and his wife. Invited to the dinner were the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde and others.

Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife; Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki; Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education; and Choe Kwang-kuk, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde. The dinner passed in an amicable atmosphere.

'Text' of Cooperation Agreement

SK140418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) -- A general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde, was signed in Pyongyang on May 13 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Follows the full text of the general agreement:

General Agreement on Economic, Scientific-
Technological and Cultural Cooperation
Between the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde agree as follows to further develop the friendly relations and strengthen cooperation in the domains of economy, science and technology and culture between the two countries on the principles of independence, equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each others internal affairs:

Article 1

The two high level contracting parties shall closely cooperate in the domains of economy, science and technology and culture in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 2

The economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation pointed to in the agreement has the following contents:

1. Cooperation in the domain of economy.
 - Cooperation in the domains of industry, agriculture and fisheries
 - Cooperation in the domain of housing and public construction
 - Cooperation in the domain of transport and communications
 - Cooperation in many other domains regarded necessary
2. Cooperation in the domains of science and technology and culture.
 - Exchange of experience and information in the domain of science and technology
 - Exchange of technicians, experts and trainees
 - Cooperation in the domains of education, sports and public health
 - Cooperation in the domains of the press, information and art

Article 3

Cooperation in the domains pointed to in Article 2 of the agreement shall be carried into practice in accordance with agreed documents to be concluded by the governments or relevant organs of the two sides.

Article 4

The two high level contracting parties shall use technical documents and informations offered by the other side only for the purposes pointed out in the agreement and shall not inform the third party of them without prior consent of the other side.

Article 5

The two high level contracting parties shall protect the personal safety of delegations, technicians, experts and trainees to be dispatched to each other within the framework of the agreement and they shall voluntarily observe the existing laws and regulations of the receiving country.

Article 6

The agreement shall be a foundation of separate agreed documents to be concluded by the governments or relevant organs of the two sides to attain objects of cooperation.

Article 7

The agreement shall remain valid for five years and unless any of the two contracting parties makes a written proposal to the other side to abrogate the agreement six months before its expiration, its term will be automatically renewed for another five years.

Article 8

The two high level contracting parties may partially or wholly change or revise the agreement through a written agreement.

Article 9

The agreement shall come into force as from the date of its signing.

Signed in Pyongyang on May 13, 1982, and done in duplicate in Korean and French, both texts being equally authentic. Kim Il-song, president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Aristides Pereira, president, Republic of Cape Verde

President, Delegation Depart

SK132253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde led by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, left Pyongyang on May 13 by special plane after concluding with success its state visit to our country on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife warmly saw off Comrade Aristides Pereira and his wife and members of the delegation at Pyongyang airport. The airport was pervaded with a farewell atmosphere to see off the goodwill envoy of the Cape Verde people.

Placed among thousands of farewell bidders carrying the Korean and Cape Verde flags and bunches of flowers in their hands were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Amid the playing of the welcome music and the rising cheers of manse (hurrah) the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Aristides Pereira arrived at the airport. The members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde also arrived at the airport to leave.

Present at the airport were comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Kye Ung-tae, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of the working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and Choe Kwang-kuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Cape Verde. Also present was He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Childrens union members presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Aristides Pereira. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Aristides Pereira and hugged him. Comrade Aristides Pereira expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded him by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his sojourn in our country and went aboard the plane, waving to the cheering crowds. The plane took off the airport at 11:20 a.m.

DPRK DELEGATION LED BY HO CHONG-SUK IN PRC

SK131022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The friendship delegation of Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Beijing on May 11 by plane for a visit to China, according to a XINHUA report.

In the evening the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation at the Great Hall of the People.

Present at the banquet were Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and members of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C., and a deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and others. Invited there was chargé d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing Chon Chong-yong.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Vice-Chairman Ulanhu and Vice-Chairman Ho Chong-suk. In his speech Vice-Chairman Ulanhu said: The Korean people have achieved shining success in the struggle in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the Second Seven-Year Plan under the correct leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is gaining prosperity and her international prestige is rising. The Workers Party and the Government of Korea have raised several reasonable proposals and made sincere and constant efforts for the reunification of the country. He went on: President Kim Il-song's proposal to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo provides a clear orientation for the country's reunification; it has gained support from all the Korean people and has won broad international praise.

The Chinese Government and people stand by the Korean people and resolutely support them in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, opposing any attempt to create "two Koreas." The United States should withdraw all its troops from South Korea at once and the Chon Tu-hwan clique should cease its strangling of democracy and obstruction of reunification. Vice-Chairman Ulanhu said that the delegations visit would promote the friendship between China and Korea.

In her speech Vice-Chairman Ho Chong-suk highly praised the friendship between the peoples of Korea and China. She declared: The friendship founded and nurtured by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai has been cemented in the arduous revolutionary struggle in blood and has stood ordeals of history. The Korean people, in the future, as in the past days, will make all efforts for the development of the friendship and unity with the Chinese people.

Assembly Delegation Activities

For coverage of the visit of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly, led by Mme Ho Chong-suk, to the People's Republic of China, and for coverage of the speeches made by Mme Ho and Ulanhu at the banquet in honor of the delegation hosted by Ulanhu on 11 May, see the Northeast Asia section of the 12 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PRC'S JI PENGFEI

SK170457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (KCNA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei on May 14 met at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Chong-son, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the league, on visit to China.

Present on the occasion were Keyum Bawudun, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Chon Chong-yog, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP DEPARTS PYONGYANG

SK150905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- The Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Bai Taiwang, deputy director of the Zhejiang Provincial General Administration for Travel and Tourism, China, left here for home by plane on May 14.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON NONALIGNED PRESS MEETING

Resolutions Passed

SK160913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA) -- The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held in Pyongyang from May 12 to 14, 1982, adopted the following separate resolutions:

The resolution (1) said:

The chairman of the pool will write to the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement where news agencies do not exist, as well as to member agencies which have not yet fully participated in the pool activities, seeking information on the impediments standing in their way and report to the pool conference for drawing up the first phase of a programme of mobilising resources for creating and strengthening the infrastructural facilities for news agencies enabling their full participation in the pool.

The chairman will write to the pool participants requesting them to intimate, in consultation with their governments, if necessary, their interest in volunteering to hold the regional and interregional seminars and workshops recommended by the experts group.

India, which was the chairman of the Coordinating Committee from 1976 to 1979, and Yugoslavia which took over chairmanship in 1979, will, in collaboration with host agencies where Coordinating Committee meetings has been held, report to the pool conference on the decisions taken by the committee during the period of their chairmanship and the action taken in fulfillment of these decisions.

The chairman will report to the Intergovernmental Council of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries on the steps taken or being taken to implement the various recommendations of the expert group.

Resolution (2) said:

- Each member agency of the pool submit to the general conference an evaluation in quantitative terms, to the extent possible, of pool news transmitted, received and re-distributed.

- Each member agency prepare an appropriate subject-matter analysis of pool news.

- The third pool general conference consider, on the basis of these individual news agency reports, the agreed norms, in order to make the work of the pool more efficient.

- The Coordinating Committee chairman seek financial assistance from the UNESCO and UN-DPI, in order to undertake appropriate studies on the transmission, reception and redistribution of pool news in collaboration with big agencies, according to their geographical location in different continents, and in association with professional advisors.

The resolution (3) assures them the fullest support and cooperation of the pool in every endeavour aimed at promoting understanding and concord among countries and peoples and realisation of a new international information and communication order.

Considering the recommendations adopted by the Inter-Governmental Conference on Communication Policies in Asia and Oceania held in Kuala Lumpur (February 1979) and also the recommendations made by the expert group meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council for Coordination of Information and Mass Communication in Non-aligned Countries, held in New Delhi in February 1982, emphasizing the urgent need for appreciably reducing the communication tariff rates for faster growth of the non-aligned news pool.

The resolution (4) calls upon governments of member countries to reduce the existing tariff to 1/10th for satellite communication in conformity with the rates proposed by UNESCO for Developmental Press Bulletin Service (DPBS) at the rate of U.S. dollars 200 per month at each and for a 24 hour duplex circuit and reduction of the rates for press bulletin service (PBS) to U.S. dollars 500 per month at each and for a 24 hour duplex circuit; and to extend these concessional tariff rates to cover the operation of the news pool, immediately, if possible, and in any case before the end of 1983, as a major contribution to the celebrations of the international communication year.

Resolution(5) recommends the twinning between news agencies whether on the bilateral level i.e., between one news agency and a group of news agencies, or between two groups of news agencies, in order to allow them to participate fully in the various activities of the pool, and requests the pool chairman to initiate and follow the stepping up of the implementation of these twinning agreements.

Resolution (6) calls on all news agencies participating in the pool to disseminate information on the decisions taken by the Coordinating Bureau communique, and based on the principles of non-alignment.

Taking note of the resolution of the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Kuwait from April 16 to 19, 1982, and taking into account the political declaration of the ministerial conference, held in New Delhi from February 9 to 12, 1981,

Resolution (7) said:

The Coordinating Committee has decided to express its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, sole representative of this people, and especially with the Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, which disseminates through the world the truth on the just struggle of the Palestinian people. The Coordinating Committee categorically condemns the systematic aggressions perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, Syrian Golan and the Palestinian people on the West Bank, and condemns the support Israel receives from foreign forces. The Coordinating Committee also expresses its solidarity with the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA) in its efforts in the field of information. The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee reiterated its support of the Palestinian people's right to return to its homeland, and to its right to live in peace and to re-establish its independent state.

Resolution (8) said:

Estimating that the pool can demand a joint action of the agencies, in order to disseminate the realities and achievements in the countries which are exposed to the aggression or which are isolated by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, expansionism and hegemonism, the 7th meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee decides that every participating news agency of the pool should present to the 3rd general conference an evaluation, in terms of statistics, of the transmitted, received and redistributed news in this field. That every participating news agency of the pool is engaged to disseminate these news.

Final Report Summarized

SK161026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA) -- Follows a summary of the final report on the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held here:

The seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the KPRK, over May 12-14, 1982.

The following representatives of its CC member agencies participated in the meeting:

Africa: Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, PANA (ex-officio)
Asia: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iraq, DPR Korea, PLO, Sri Lanka, Vietnam
Latin America: Cuba, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru
Europe: Yugoslavia

The following representatives of news agencies also attended the meeting:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Central Africa, Congo, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Surinam, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Also present at the meeting as observers were the following representatives of regional and international organizations:

- Council for Cooperation of Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO)
- UN Department of Public Information (UN-DPI)
- Asociacion de Sistemas de Informacion Nacionales (ASIN)
- Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA)
- Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA).

The representative of the Romanian news agency, AGER-PRESS, also attended the meeting as a guest.

1 Inaugural Session

Opening the 7th Coordinating Committee meeting, Chairman Pero Ivacic thanked the Government of the DPR Korea and His Excellency President Kim Il-song personally for ensuring the conditions necessary for the success of the meeting, and greeted the premier of the Administration Council of the DPR Korea, H.E. Yi Chong-ok, who honored the inaugural session with his presence, other eminent figures of the DPR Korea, members of the diplomatic corps, and all participating delegates, observers and guests. Mr. Kim Song-kol, general director of the host agency, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, welcomed the delegates at the inaugural session and pointed out that the participation in the Pyongyang meeting by the representatives of a large number of countries and regional and international organizations was an indication of increasing concern and expectations of the non-aligned countries and world people towards the pool.

The premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK expressed hope that the Pyongyang meeting would serve as an important turning-point in achieving as soon as possible the major aims of the pool, i.e. to strengthen the national news agencies and improve the existing pool redistribution system so as to establish and perfect the bilateral, regional and multilateral communication linkage and thereby set up an integrated communication network of the non-aligned countries.

His speech, which constituted an important contribution to the work of the meeting was accepted as an official document of the meeting. The representatives of the following regional groups addressed the inaugural session:

Ghana for Africa, Nicaragua for Latin America, Malaysia for Asia, Yugoslavia for Europe.

The delegates of the PLO, on behalf of the Arab news agencies, and of UNESCO in behalf of international organizations, also spoke at this session. A number of national news agencies and regional and international organisations sent their messages of best wishes for the success of the meeting.

2. Bureau of the meeting

Mr. Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and its deputy general director Song Pong-sun were elected vice-chairman of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee and rapporteur general, respectively.

The drafting committee entrusted with the elaboration of the final report and resolutions consisted of representatives of the news agencies from the following countries: DPR Korea, Cuba, India, Lebanon, Togo and Yugoslavia.

3. Agenda

The adopted agenda is supplied as appendix.

4. Implementation of the Action Programme and Decisions Adopted at the sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee

The chairman of the Coordinating Committee submitted a report on the implementation of the action programme and decisions adopted at the sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee.

The report includes the following points: The setting up and the strengthening of national news agencies, the aid and the support to liberation movements, the development of the communication media among the news agencies of non-aligned countries, the improvement of pool performance, the cooperation with the intergovernmental council, the cooperation with BONAC, the cooperation with UNESCO and the United Nations, the pool statute, the candidature for the organization of the third general conference of the pool, etc.

The representative of the Indian news agency, PTI, submitted a report on the meeting of the group of experts held in new Delhi, in February, 1982. The Coordinating Committee also heard and expressed satisfaction over the report of the PTI representative on the style book project, elaborated by PTI in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

5. General Debate

About 40 delegates spoke at the general debate. They analysed the results achieved by the pool, its shortcomings and difficulties, and the work it carries out at present. They also pointed out the immediate and future tasks of the pool.

The following conclusions were drawn from the general debate:

- A) The function and role of the pool should be enhanced more substantially in view of the present situation and the demand of the development of the pool itself, and the pool news should be disseminated more widely in the world.
- B) The professional standards of the pool performance should be upgraded and the speed of the pool information ensured.
- C) The news agencies able to do so should increase their assistance to the less developed news agencies to improve their infrastructures and to the countries having no national news agencies of their own, so that they may set them up.
- D) The operation and the efficiency of regional redistributing centres should be improved substantially, their number increased especially by establishing new centres in regions where they do not presently exist, in order to ensure a well-balanced and speedy dissemination of the pool information throughout the world.

E) Bilateral, sub-regional, regional and multilateral cooperation and communication links should be expanded among the pool participants and, on this basis, a programme be drawn for promoting in stages the establishment of an integrated communication network of all the non-aligned countries.

F) Active steps should be taken for a wider use of pool news by mass media of each country.

G) For a more extensive dissemination of pool news, it is essential for the governments of non-aligned countries to take positive measures to lower tariffs of communications.

H) Pool information should cover more intensively the various activities of the Non-Aligned Movement, important political events, efforts and successes of the non-aligned countries in various fields, social, economic, cultural, arts and sports, and promote the mail exchange of backgrounders on development, feature articles and photographs.

I) The training of journalists and technical personnel should be promoted and experience in this sphere be exchanged on a wide scale.

J) The possibilities of the financial assistance of UNESCO and the United Nations should be used to a greater extent to the benefit of the pool activities. To this effect, specific proposals should be submitted to these organizations.

6. Improving Pools Performance

The Coordinating Committee emphasized that substantial improvement and expansion of the dissemination and redistribution of pool news, along with the establishment and strengthening of national news agencies, were important tasks of the pool at the present stage of its development.

The Coordinating Committee reiterated its will to accelerate the setting up of an integrated telecommunication network of all non-aligned countries, through which the redistribution centres will receive information from national news agencies and redistribute it, without any amendment, to news agencies in their regions and to other redistribution centres.

Within the framework of bilateral agreement, the redistribution centres should disseminate the pool information without harming their integrity, to other foreign national news agencies. The meeting agreed that a technical group, consisting of representatives of news agencies from Algeria, Cuba, DPR of Korea, India, Iran, Iraq, PANA, Yugoslavia, and Zimbabwe, be formed to study within the framework of the pool statute the concrete problems arising in the setting up of an integrated communication network of the non-aligned countries, including the possibility of setting up joint ventures for the production of telecommunication equipment, to work out recommendations, and to report the results of its initial study to the third general pool conference.

The Coordinating Committee also pointed out the importance of establishing both quantitative and qualitative norms in order to improve and make more useful the news disseminated by various national news agencies.

The Coordinating Committee considered that, while remaining faithful to the principles of promoting the free and balanced flow of genuine information, priority should be given to the problems of principle related to the upholding of the coherent identity of the Non-Aligned Movement as an independent political force, strengthening the unity and solidarity among the non-aligned countries and consolidating and developing the Non-Aligned Movement, in accordance with the general principles of the statute.

The meeting also considered, as envisaged by the statute, that the pool information should aim mainly at making the peoples of the world understand the need of strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement to preserve the world peace and security, in view of the current international situation in which the bloc policy has heightened international tension and increased the danger of a new war.

7. Coverage of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries

The Coordinating Committee stressed that prior to the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries, pool news agencies should widely distribute editorials, commentaries and features in connection with the Non-Aligned Movement, and information on the activities concerning the preparations for the conference, and underlined the need of ensuring the joint coverage of the seventh summit conference by the pool news agencies.

8. Cooperation with UNESCO and UN

The Coordinating Committee commended the continuous cooperation with UNESCO and UN-DPI, which has had excellent results. Appreciating the financial aid offered by the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) for the establishment of news agencies in the developing countries and the consolidation of their infrastructures, the Coordinating Committee recognized that steps should be taken to further expand such aid. The committee hoped that the developed countries which have not yet made their contributions to IPDC, would do so without delay. The Coordinating Committee stressed the need of studying the financial and managerial aspects of the idea of the press-collect card.

It has been agreed to expand the cooperation with UN-DPI in the field of the dissemination of information on major UN conferences and its activities, the joint coverage of the major UN conferences and its activities, the joint coverage of the major UN conferences, and the UN-DPI programme for journalists in the UN headquarters. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the United Nations, it is desirable that UN-DPI receive daily news dispatches from the non-aligned news agencies pool and from regional news agencies of developing countries, in order to reach a better balance of information sources used by UN-DPI.

9. Recommendations of the Meeting of Experts of the Non-Aligned Countries on Information

The Coordinating Committee approved the recommendations concerning the pool, adopted by the meeting of experts of non-aligned countries in the field of information organized in New Delhi in February 1982, by the Intergovernmental Council for Coordination of Cooperation among the Non-aligned Countries in the Field of Information.

10. Cooperation with the Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries

The Coordinating Committee commended the excellent cooperation and coordination between news agencies and broadcasting organizations during various international meetings, especially within UNESCO, and demanded the continuation of this cooperation. The Coordinating Committee agreed that PRENSA LATINA NEWS AGENCY represent the pool at the ninth meeting of the Committee for Cooperation among Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-aligned Countries to be held in Havana in October-November this year.

11. Projects of the Regional News Agencies

The Coordinating Committee took note of the reports presented by OANA, FANA, ASIN and PANA on their activities.

12. Proposals of the Editorial Board on Publication of a Book on the Pool

The third meeting of the editorial board held during the seventh C.C. meeting examined the recommendation of the editorial board and with amendment decided to publish the book to coincide with the third general conference of the pool. It accepted a suggestion for annual or triennial supplementary volumes dealing with activities of the pool and developments in the sphere of information and communication in periods following the years 1975-1981 covered in the present book. The committee decided to publish draft style book, also prepared by PTI in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, with as many additions as possible, to give the book wider appeal.

13. Date and Venue of the Third General Conference of the Pool

The Coordinating Committee chairman gladly accepted the candidature of the Tunisian News Agency, TAP, to host the third general conference of the pool. According to the pool practice, the eighth meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee will be held at the same venue as its third general conference.

14. Closing Session

During this session, the final report and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

- The resolution No. 1 deals with the follow-up action to be taken on the recommendation, relating to the news pool, of expert group meeting in New Delhi in February 1982.
- The resolution No. 2 envisages a detailed analysis of pool news with a view to studying the applicability of suitable norms.
- The resolution No. 3 welcomes the setting up of Asian Pacific News Network (ANN) and the work being done by various regional news networks of FANA, PANA, ALASE, ASIN, etc.
- The resolution No. 4 recommends a substantial reduction in communication tariff rates for expansion of pool service.
- The resolution No. 5 concerns the agreements on the twinning of news agencies.
- The resolution No. 6 calls on the pool news agencies to back the decisions and the positions of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries, concerning the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.
- The resolution No. 7 refers to the support of the pool news agencies to the struggle of the Palestinian People.
- The resolution No. 8 concerns the decolonization of information. After the adoption of the final report and of the resolutions, several delegates took the floor to stress the importance of the Pyongyang meeting, where the participants took adequate measures for the harmonious development of the pool. The participants of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries warmly thanked the DPRK Government for granting them all the facilities to ensure the success of the meeting, and especially His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, for offering in their honor a solemn banquet during which he delivered a speech of far-reaching importance, pointing out the great contribution to the strengthening and the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and of pool activities.

This important speech was noted as an official document of the meeting, to be distributed to the news agencies of non-aligned countries.

NONALIGNED DELEGATES PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK160946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA) -- A meeting for friendship and solidarity between men of the press of our country and delegates to the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was held on May 15 at the People's Palace of Culture.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier; Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist's Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN; Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee; Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Pak Chan-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist's Union; and journalists and editors of press organs in Pyongyang.

Invited there were Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee, and delegations and delegates to the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist's Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the Seventh Pool Coordinating Committee Meeting held under the banner of friendship, cooperation and unity marked an important occasion in further strengthening and developing pool in conformity with the demand of the developing realities and made a great contribution to establishing a new international information order and developing the Non-Aligned Movement, he said: We are deeply pleased with the big success of the Pyongyang meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee and warmly hail it.

We are convinced that the pool news agencies will successfully discharge their noble mission to the times and mankind by directing preferential attention to information and propaganda for smashing the imperialists disuniting, alienating and scrambling manoeuvres and strengthening unity and cohesion of the Non-Aligned Movement, as discussed at current meeting.

Recalling that the men of the press of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre have energetically carried on information and propaganda to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement, he further said: The journalists and men of the press of Korea will as ever remain faithful to the principle and idea of the Non-Aligned Movement and resolutely support and encourage the just struggle of peoples of non-aligned and developing countries for national independence and sovereignty.

Our journalists and men of the press will energetically struggle to check and frustrate the aggressive and war manoeuvres of the imperialists, defend peace and security of the world and accelerate the work of making the whole world independent, in close unity with the journalists and men of the press of other non-aligned countries.

Speaking next, head of the delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba, Gustavo Robreno Dolz, its director general, said: Many attendants at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries have in this heroic country seen at first hand with deep emotion the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction.

The Cuban people, the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban revolutionary government unconditionally and invariably support the sacred cause of the Korean people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We call upon all news agencies of non-aligned countries to support the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through their information activities.

We express our highest respect and honour to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, close friends of the Cuban people, who are leading the workers Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people along the road of progress and prosperity.

Head of the delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta Paul Mifsud, deputy director of a department of the ministry, said in his speech:

The most significant is the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have instilled in the Korean people a sense of national pride, which has made Korea a nation of peace-loving industrious people, and a model which ought to be imitated by other people still shackled by imperialist rule.

He went on to say: I would like to take this opportunity to express our continuing solidarity with your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the heroic Korean people in pursuit of just and noble cause. We are convinced that under the dynamic and inspired leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the Korean people indeed has a great future. To your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il I wish them long life.

In his speech delegate of the ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar Andriamanisa Samuelson, its managing director, spoke of the wise leadership and great kindness of the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il who are leading the Korean people to an earthly paradise and to the reunification of Korea. He said: The dear leader of the people who is succeeding the cause of the great leader is adding lustre to his idea and noble intention. The victory of the people is certain as there is the leadership of the dear leader faithfully succeeding the great leaders idea and noble intention. The policy of the independent reunification of the country advanced by the great leader is a banner of the struggle which all of us should hold high. We will also merge our voices of solidarity into one till the valiant people of this country achieve final victory under the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader.

In conclusion I wish good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and President Didier Ratsiraka. In his speech delegate of the NEPAL NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, Radhe Shyam Bista, its chairman and general manager, said that he would like to avail himself of the occasion to convey feelings of high regards and esteem toward His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people who recently celebrated his 70th birthday and extend him hearty felicitations and best wishes for long and glorious life.

He said: The bond of friendship between Nepal and Korea is further strengthened by the fact that they are active members of Non-Aligned Movement who strictly adhere to the basic principles of nonalignment. I would like to mention that Nepal on her part has fully supported reunification of Korea. It is the stand of Nepal that Korea should be reunified in a peaceful manner and without foreign interference, he said, and continued: We can learn a lot from the experience of the Korean people who have made tremendous progress in the past few years under the patient and energetic leadership of President Kim Il-song ably assisted by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear youthful leader. May I once again convey my regards to President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people. I wish them greater successes in the years to come.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CURB LOAN SCANDAL

President Warns Guilty

SK142339 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan warned strongly yesterday that all people, including himself, would be subject to stern punishment according to the pertinent laws irrespective of their ranks if they were found to have been involved in scandalous affairs.

"All types of corruption or irregularity should be uprooted by all means in the Fifth Republic. And this goal can not be changed absolutely," he emphasized.

According to Presidential Spokesman Yi Ung-hui, the chief executive deplored the recent curb loan scandal, saying that the government felt heartily ashamed before the citizens.

The president made his remarks during a Cabinet session he chaired at Chongwadae. He directed the Cabinet members to do their best to minimize the damage inflicted on the national economy as well as on the people by solving the aftermath of the scandal with conviction.

The spokesman quoted the president as having repeated several points the government is going to carry out with a firm posture. "All cabinet ministers and other officials are urged to reflect deeply on the scandal," President Chon said. He went on, "My goal and that of the government is to leave a practice of peaceful transfer of power politically.

"Economically, the target is to increase the GNP to the \$100 billion level while I am in office, thereby doing away with areas of poverty in the society," he told the Cabinet members.

The spokesman quoted the president as stressing that socially, the goal of the incumbent government was to realize new social ethics, the basis of becoming a great nation. "By achieving these ends, we can approach peaceful unification with our security posture consolidated," the president said.

The Cabinet ministers were ordered to make their utmost efforts to materialize these goals, according to the spokesman.

Meanwhile, the president made similar remarks during a reception at the Sejong Cultural Center after the end of a national rally of small and medium industrialists. He took part in the rally. He said that he would by no means tolerate the creation of a climate in which persons tried to take advantage of powerful figures to do business easily while he was in the office. "Any official or other concerned person who is being used by enterprises will not go unpunished regardless of his rank," he warned.

Assemblymen Demand Arrests

SK142347 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 82 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers on the National Assembly Finance Committee demanded yesterday the arrest of the former presidents of insolvent Ilsson Steel Co. and Kong Yung Construction Co. as well as the ex-heads of the Cho-Heung Bank and Commercial Bank of Korea for what they called complicity in the curb loan scandal.

Both the majority and minority members of the panel, including Rep. Pak Chong-kwan of the Democratic Justice Party, charged that the two companies were pretending to be victims of the incident, even though they had issued huge sums of dishonored bills to help Mrs. Chang Yong-cha's illicit bill deals.

Rep. Pak of the Majority Party strongly argued that those who were found to have been involved in the scandal should not be regarded merely as economic offenders but be labelled as "anti-state criminals."

The assembly ended its twoday panel session yesterday at 11:53 p.m. after inquiring of the government about the bill fraud case of the woman curb money dealer. The two former bank executives were also summoned to the session for testimony.

In his reply, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae answered that the two industrial firms operators could not steer clear of responsibility criminally for circulating huge amounts of bills beyond their financial capability, even though they were used by Chang to remain victims. He reiterated that neither political nor financial figures were implicated in the incident as of the present time. "It is evident that the scandal has nothing to do with the raising of political funds," he stressed.

The minister also testified that the government had not considered taking a special economic measure to freeze all private loans at all as a means of settling aftermath of the scandal.

During the interpellation session, Rep. Pak Wan-kyu of the Democratic Korea Party queried how the woman curb loan lender could make such an enormous fortune without a close relationship with the political power. He also asked the government whether it had conducted an intensive investigation of possible tax evasion by the big private money lenders. He urged the government to work out proper measures to protect the small shareholders of the two companies, who owned a majority of the total stocks.

Rep. Yi Young-chu of the DKP asked minister Na whether Kong Yung had been operated virtually by a powerful figure behind Chang.

Asked about the possible connection of the newly-emerging Myung Sung group, whose sources of funds were said to be unclear, with the curb loan dealer, Minister Na replied, "I understand that the new industrial group has no relation with her."

Kim Su-hak, director of the Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA), revealed that his office was determined to conduct a thorough tax probe of the vicious private money lenders to prevent the recurrence of another curb money scandal in the future. He also said that the amount of penalty tax to be imposed on Chang for her tax evasion in the course of dealing private loans was estimated at about 5,447 million won at present.

The nation's top tax official further said that no special favors had been offered to the enterprises joining the supporters' group of political party. He revealed that the government would inquire about an allegation that some foreigners were engaged in private money lending business through Korean brokers.

The two former heads of the commercial banks denied in their respective testimony that they had been pressed by Chang or requested by those in power to over-issue blank bills or to offer loans to the two companies. They were taken to the prosecution at about 11:30 p.m. obviously for interrogation immediately after testifying before the house panel.

Further Details on Scandal

SK150210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP) -- The six South Korean companies involved in the recent curb loan scandal owed a total of 939.3 billion won to their banks, papers submitted to the National Assembly by the Finance Ministry showed Friday.

The six companies' collateral held by their banks, however, was worth only 226.2 billion won. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

The papers revealed that Kongyung Construction Co. owed its bank 306 billion won with only 8.1 billion won in collateral; Ilssin Steel Co. owed 202.1 billion won with 85.7 billion worth of collateral; Life Housing and Construction Co. owed 165 billion with 37.2 billion in collateral; Samick Construction Co. owed 165.9 billion with 109.5 billion in collateral; Taeyang Metal Industrial Co. owed 11.2 billion with 11.1 billion in collateral; and Mai Tai Confectionary Co. owed 88.6 billion with 60.9 billion in collateral.

Lawmakers on the National Assembly Finance Committee Friday demanded the arrest of the former presidents of Kongyung and Ilssin, as well as the former heads of the Cho-Heung Bank and the Commercial Bank of Korea, who resigned in connection with the scandal. They charged that the two company presidents issued bills more than five times larger than actual loan amounts to help Chang Young-cha's illicit bill deals.

Mrs. Chang and former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui are in custody, charged with violating the foreign exchange control law by illegally taking 400,000 U.S. dollars to the United States as well as pocketing 146.7 billion won by obtaining 262.4 billion won worth of promissory notes from the six companies in return for lending only 57.6 billion won.

Prosecutors To Request Warrants

SK151117 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP) -- The Prosecutor General's Office, investigating the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal", will request arrest warrants for nine banks and private money dealers including the former presidents of the two Seoul banks that did business with the controversial millionairess, a spokesman for the prosecution said Saturday.

Prosecutors investigating Yim Chae-su, former president of the Cho-Heung Bank and Kong Tok-chong, president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, have concluded that the two banks "improperly lent significant sums of money to Mrs. Chang, the spokesman said.

The two bankers were subpoenaed by the prosecution Friday night for interrogation. Both resigned this week in the wake of the scandal, which was sparked by the arrest of the millionairess and her husband, Yi Chol-hui, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The prosecution is expected to conclude its investigation of the scandal and announce its findings early next week. According to the prosecution, the couple received more than 363 million U.S. dollars in promissory notes from Korean companies in a private money-lending operation. Attention has been focused on Mrs. Chang, who allegedly masterminded the whole operation.

The couple is also charged with foreign exchange violations. They allegedly deposited 400,000 dollars in an unidentified California bank, which is illegal under Korea's foreign exchange control law.

Government Committee on Scandal

SK170142 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has decided to set up an ad hoc committee to cope with the aftershocks of the recent curb loan scandal triggered by former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, who allegedly handled 147.6 billion won (205 million U.S. dollars) in shady bill transactions.

A ranking government source said Monday that the proposed committee will be chaired by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song, and will work out comprehensive measures to minimize the incident's adverse impact on national economy.

The measures contemplated at the first economic ministers' conference over the weekend since the scandal broke out early this month include establishing a new financing company to divert as much money as possible from the curb market into institutional banking agencies, thus legalizing the private money lending business.

According to the course, the government will be obliged to [word indistinct] its 1982 money supply estimates to protect financially healthy enterprises from the repercussions of the affair.

The commodity price hikes which are expected to occur as a result of an increased money supply will be countered by reducing such infrastructure projects as electricity source development, communications and the double-tracking of railroads, projects which will not directly affect market conditions.

The measures will be implemented along with tax cuts and government-financed projects such as dam and road construction, which the government has already considered as anti-recession measures, the source said.

Nine More Arrested

SK160128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Text] The prosecution arrested nine people, including Yim Chae-su and King Tok-chong, who resigned as heads of the Cho-Heung Bank and the Commercial Bank of Korea early this week, in connection with the private loan scandal involving Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha.

Others are four senior officials of the Co-Heung Bank and three private moneylenders. The bankers are Yi Tu-chong, business director at the head office; Kim Sol-ho manager of Toksu Branch; Kim Chong-su, former manager of the same branch and So Tu-in, manager of Bando Branch.

The two former bank heads are accused of breach of trust for having provided loans amounting to 94 billion won to the King Yong Construction Co. and the Ilssin Steel Co. without securing mortgages in violation of bank regulations.

The huge loans to the two insolvent firms are alleged to have been arranged by Mrs. Chang, who reportedly exercised strong influence on the two banks as a big depositor.

Arrest warrants for the two former bank chiefs revealed that Yim of Cho-Heung was also suspected of having received 150 million won from Mrs. Chang in return for his cooperation in releasing loans to the two companies, and CBL's Kong of having accepted five million won from Ilssin's Chairman Chu Chang-kyun.

Cho-Heung's loans to Kong Yong and Ilssin without mortgages have been made on 27 occasions since November, 1981 in the form of guarantee for commercial bills and overdrawing accounts and they amounted to 73.3 billion won. Of them, 38.9 billion won went to Ilssin and 34.4 billion won to Kong Yong, according to the warrants.

On the other hand, Kong Tok-chong of the CBK allegedly released loans totalling 20.7 billion won to the two companies without securing any collaterals.

In the case of the Cho-Heung bank loans to Ilssin have been released from its Bando Branch. The branch's former manager Yi Tu-chong, now business director at the head office, is responsible for providing it with 26.1 billion won and his successor So Tu-in for giving another 12.8 billion won improperly.

Loans to Kong Yong have been released from the bank's Toksu Branch -- 21.3 billion won by former branch manager Kim Chong-su and the remaining 13.1 billion by present manager Kim Sul-ho, according to the warrants.

Sources at the central investigation division of the PGO now probing the scandal which jolted the nation's financial circles, said that more arrests could be made. Those now under prosecution probe besides the nine arrested are top executives of Kong Yong and Ilssin, who are suspected of having conspired with the money lender couple in the issuance and circulation of commercial bills much in excess of the actual amounts of cash loans.

The sources said the prosecution authorities were considering arresting Kong Yong's Chairman Pyon Kang-wu, Managing Director Pyon Tae-su, and Ilssin's Chairman Cho Chang-kyun on charges of breach of trust and conspiracy to commit fraud. The three private money-lenders are accused of making illegal profits through discounting commercial bills circulated by Mrs. Chang.

Prosecution officials identified them as Kwak Kyong-pae, 35, representative of the Tong-jin enterprise; Kim Chong-mu, 45, of Haedong Credit Fund; and Chong Yong-chae, 36, financing division head at the Sambu Construction Co. They will face charges of violating the short-term financing business law. Among the three, Chong was found to have accepted commercial bills for a total of 208.5 billion won from Mrs. Chang on 95 occasions since February, 1981. He was accused of having made over 30 billion won illegal profits by discounting the bills, issued by Kong Yong, Ilssin, Life Construction and other firms, at 174.8 billion won. He and two other moneylenders engaged in this kind of private loan business without authorization of the Finance Ministry in violation of the short-term financing business law, their warrants said.

Kwak Kyong-pae discounted 23.3 billion won worth of commercial bills at 16.9 billion won, making illegal profits of 6.4 billion won, while Kim Chong-mu discounted bills for 30 billion won at 26.9 billion won, earning more than 3 billion won illegally, according to the warrants.

Yim and Kong were summoned to the prosecution around midnight Friday right after they finished testifying to the Finance Committee of the National Assembly, in questioning on their involvement in the loan dealings with Mrs. Chang.

The sources hinted that Mrs. Chang's ex-husband Kim Su-chol, 53, would also be detained for his role in linking business firms with his divorced wife. Kim reported to the prosecution Friday afternoon and remained in custody until late yesterday. Kim, now president of the Dae Ah Metal Co., would face charges of fraud and breach of trust, the sources said.

So Tong-kwon, deputy chief of the PGO, said that overall probe results would be disclosed early next week when the questioning of the two former bank heads and others would be completed.

Update on Arrests

SK170243 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- The Prosecutor General's Office, investigating the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal," arrested a total of 15 persons over the weekend, including the former presidents of two Seoul banks where the controversial Chang had accounts, a spokesman for the office said Monday.

The weekend round-up brought to 17 the number of suspects arrested in connection with the scandal, including Mrs. Chang and her husband, Yi Chol-hui, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Those under arrest also include the heads of two companies, Kongyung Construction Co. and Ilssin Steel Co., which are said to have been major clients of Mrs. Chang's curb market loans. The millionairess' first husband, Kim Chol-su, was also arrested on charges of tax evasion.

He allegedly received a total of 400 million won (555,555 U.S. dollars) from his former wife during 1978-79, and failed to report this income to authorities. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

According to the prosecution, Im Chae-su, former president of the Cho-Heung Bank, received 150 million won in payoffs from Mrs. Chang in November 1981 after lending 73,300 million won to her without collateral from October 1981 to April 1982.

The prosecution said Kong Tok-chong, former president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, received 50 million won in payoffs from Chu Chang-kyun, chairman of Ilssin Steel Co., after guaranteeing the payment of Ilssin's company bonds totaling 20,700 million won. The two bankers resigned last week in the wake of the scandal, which was sparked by the couple's arrest May 7.

In addition, four branch managers of the two banks are suspected of making loans ranging from 12,800 million to 26,100 million won to Kongyung or Ilssin without collateral.

Meanwhile, three curb market dealers, including Kim Chong-mu, also under arrest, are suspected of cashing the promissory notes which Mrs. Chang received as collateral for unofficial loans from Kongyung and other companies. It is customary in Korea not to cash promissory notes that curb money market lenders receive as collateral for their loans.

A spokesman for the prosecution said investigators have not yet found any evidence of Mrs. Chang's alleged political connections in the scandal.

Mrs. Chang's brother-in-law Yi Kyu-kwang is president Chon Tu-hwan's uncle by marriage. The prosecution said Yi had several contracts with the former president of the Cho-Heung Bank before the banker received the alleged payoffs from Mrs. Chang, and added it plans to subpoena Yi for questioning "sooner or later." The prosecution said it has located 6,500 million of the 7,700 million won, which it had been unable to trace.

A considerable portion of this money was given to Mrs. Chang's relatives, including her father, who the prosecution said received 100 million won from her last October. It did not further elaborate. The prosecution said that its findings will be made public early this week at the earliest.

Money Market Hit

SK150214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP) -- The unofficial South Korean money market is expected to suffer a long paralysis in the wake of the recent curb loan scandal triggered by former National Assemblyman Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Young-cha. Market sources said Saturday that curb loan dealers who suffered losses from the incident have disappeared as the government investigations have drawn close to them.

Estimating the number of such private money lenders at more than 2,000, the sources said that a great majority of them will quit the money lending business even after the investigations are completed.

The sources said that although they have been instructed to report their losses to the authorities to receive compensation, most of them will not do so because they will then have to pay taxes on their illegal money lending businesses.

Yi and Chang allegedly inflicted an undetermined amount of losses on bona-fide private money lenders, while misappropriating some 147.6 billion won (205 million U.S. dollars) through their illicit bill transactions.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK151209 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Time To Hold an Extraordinary National Assembly Session"]

[Excerpts] Now the entire nation appears to be boiling over at the incident involving a woman named Chang. To that extent, the shock generated by this incident was great and its shock wave is spreading farther. Thanks to the prosecutors office's announcement on the initial investigation results, the outlines of the incident are clear. However, more misgivings were spawned as a result, and still more questions were raised by the interpellations conducted by the National Assembly's Finance Committee on 13 and 14 May.

With each passing day, more and more stories on the incident are revealed and we can easily surmise that there remains a lot more unexplained. Likewise, people are focusing more sharply on this incident, and public opinion in connection with it is in an uproar.

Whatever is hidden behind this vicious incident, which not only has dealt a severe blow to our economy but also has smeared out country's reputation, must be thoroughly exposed. And the money that has disappeared, whether deposited in foreign banks or hidden in the hands of friends, should be ferreted out for the people to see.

If this incident is hushed up, as was the practice in the past era, the effect will be greater than the incident itself. This being the case, there can be no difference in the attitude of the ruling or opposition parties toward this incident or in political or legal viewpoints in regard to this incident. Our opinion, therefore, is that we should deal with this incident from national consensus, maintaining a fair and strict attitude toward it, so as not to leave no complaint or misgivings about it.

As far as the interim announcement of the investigation is concerned, it was strictly based on what the couple said. Naturally, a follow-up investigation has been conducted and will, of course, continue. We think the National Assembly should hold a session to take measures while thoroughly analyzing the incident on the basis of the investigation by the prosecutor's office. And if it is necessary, the National Assembly, calming down its fury, and excitement, and in a deliberate manner, should carry out its mission as the institution representing public opinion by invoking the right to audit government offices.

Some may object to use of the right to audit government offices because the incident is under investigation. However, there can be no problem as long as the National Assembly does not interfere in the prosecutor's investigation. Some may still assert that it is better not to make noise about this incident lest it give rise to controversy, and in fear of adverse reaction by economic circles and public sentiment. Even so, the incident has already been brought into the public eye, the nation is seething with it and the people are harboring more misgivings.

In order to restore order in the banking circles and to normalize the economy at an early date, the prosecutor's office and the National Assembly should win the people's trust by thoroughly investigating the incident.

At such a critical juncture as this, nobody should waste time through moral lamentations or discussing measures to rectify the situation. These come later. The first thing we should do is to get a clear picture of the incident.

Press Complains of Censorship

SK160842 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 May 82 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Memorandum" -- article by reporter Yim Paek]

[Text] The prosecutors office's investigation on "the Mrs Chang incident" is in its final stage. As of 15 May, the prosecutor's office has been engaged in the investigation for 2 weeks, more or less. In the course of this not brief period, the investigation has progressed to arresting 9 more bankers or private money dealers, including former presidents of banks. However, there is one point we cannot quite understand about the prosecutor's office.

The point in question is that the prosecutor's office has never allowed reporters to come close to the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple, not even once. Counting from the day this couple was arrested, on 5 May, already 11 days have passed and 9 days since the prosecutor's office belatedly announced investigation results on 7 May. Nevertheless, except those at the prosecutor's office, no one has seen the faces of Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha. If the prosecutor's office has meant to protect the human rights of the couple on the basis of the penal code, we can understand. And if it had been the practice of the Prosecutor's Office to never allow the press to come close to people in custody, we would have no objection.

However, in the past, the prosecutor's office has never been reluctant out of legal considerations to let the public come close to suspects. On the contrary, the prosecutor's office has been practicing a custom of opening cause to the press in order to let the people know about them.

Strangely, as far as this incident is concerned, the prosecutor's office has maintained a different attitude. It may not have meant to do so, but the press has had access to the former presidents of banks or private money dealers -- who are almost accomplices -- but not the two ringleaders.

We believe this is not fair, and such an attitude can give rise to speculation that the prosecutor's office treats the two differently.

Readers continue to telephone and ask the newspapers, half protesting and complaining, why no photographs of the couple have been carried in the papers.

Newspapers are on the verge of being misunderstood. Under such circumstances, in fact, the newspapers had to look around for photographs of the couple. They had to extract photographs of them even from university and high school albums. We frankly admit that we were a little too enthusiastic about getting photographs and such overenthusiasm might have been undesirable. We also do not want to hide the fact that there has been competition among newspapers, not to mention our goal of satisfying the curiosity of the readers.

But the air of shunning the press maintained by the prosecutor's office is quite different the above. First of all, due to such an air of the prosecutor's office, all sorts of bad rumors are circulating in the city.

To cite a few rumors: "The criminals who set the whole society in turmoil are now interrogated in a hotel room", or, "the prosecutor's office is shielding the couple out of consideration for their social status." For a long time, it has been the case that, as long as people's misgivings remain unexplained, people believe the rumors as true. This is what we are concerned about.

The present situation is that we have no way to come close to the truth of the incident except through the prosecutor's office's announcement. This situation is acceptable assuming that the investigation is being carried out in a satisfactory manner. Nevertheless, if the people's misgivings about the truth of the incident remain unexplained, as is now the case, this may lead the people to disbelieve even the prosecutor's office's announcement on the investigation results. Emotionally, we are not very keen on seeing their faces. Is the prosecutor's office taking our feelings into consideration?

Journalist Complains

SK151112 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 May 82 p 3

[Column "Today and Tomorrow" -- "Editor's Viewpoint" by Deputy Economic Editor Yi Hyon-ak]

[Excerpts] There is no stronger antiseptic than sunshine. Nothing is allowed to become rotten or corroded in bright sunlight. Germs breed only in dark, moist corners. The same may be said of social phenomena. Corruption and irregularities cannot find any place to exist in an open society. The United States has a law on opening up information -- called "the sunshine act." This may be because the United States attaches great importance to the antiseptic function of opening up information.

The Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha couple's curb loan scandal can be construed as a case symbolic of the present era, signifying that dark corners in which poisonous mushrooms can grow are surprisingly widespread in our society.

This case contains numerous aspects which ordinary people can never understand. However, it is very satisfactory, from the standpoint of putting vigor into antiseptic function of opening the case, that the prosecutor's office has made an interim report on the outlines of the case. In this sense, the suspicious parts of this case should be thoroughly looked into and clarified.

The most suspicious point of the case is why the couple committed such an act. As long as the motivation of their fraudulent acts is not clarified, suspicions will not be cleared away.

It is hard to believe that the enterprises concerned yielded to blackmail at the risk of going bankrupt; and it is all the more unbelievable that they were deceived by the culprits. That is because enterprises, in essence, are profit-seeking. It is also strange that the banks unhesitatingly cooperated (?) [as published] only because the culprits masqueraded as having powerful backing.

The government is now in trouble because of a coal surplus. Although it can solve this problem by purchasing and stockpiling only one million tons of coal, it has difficulty raising the 30 billion won necessary for doing so. Under these circumstances, it is quite improbable that a couple, who masqueraded as having powerful patrons, took complete control of 260 billion won in a fraudulent manner. Unless this is like a central American-style "banana republic" of the past, in which a few hoodlums toyed with the entire society, how could such a case, which has rocked the economy to its foundations, take place?

Who created the climate in which everyone grovels before powerful backing and the vicious curb loan market prospers? If an atmosphere of keeping everything secret were removed, such a thing could never happen. Establishing a system under which we carry out things in an aboveboard fashion will let us place trust in and create a sound society. In this connection, it is important to thoroughly look into this case; we should also exert efforts to establish a system under which we carry out all things in an aboveboard fashion. The under-the-table dealings and the underground economy cannot find a place to stand in a bright world.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK151030 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean. 14 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Prosecutors' Investigation and the Authority to Investigate the State Affairs"]

[Excerpts] The National Assembly is continuing an examination of the case of the fraudulent notes of Chang Yong-cha by convening, from 13 May, the Finance Committee. Reviewing the results of the first day session of the Finance Committee, we had an impression that some assemblymen made inquiries about the case based merely on false rumors about the Chang Yong-cha incident, laying aside questions of policy, which originally they were to raise.

In parallel with the parliamentarians' interpellation at the Finance Committee, political parties are calling for a special session of the National Assembly to investigate this incident and for exercising the authority to investigate the state affairs.

It is true that all the people wish the incident to be thoroughly examined in accord with legal procedure. However, the politicians and the National Assembly should neither be merely excited nor should they throw the case into confusion, handling the incident by accepting ahead of time various random guesses and groundless rumors.

It is understandable that the political parties and national assemblymen are excited in view of ridiculous nature of the Chang Yong-cha incident. However, if the national assemblymen merely excite themselves with the incident, together with the masses, state affairs would be in absurd shape. The national assemblymen, as the responsible representatives of the people, should be more reasonable than the ordinary masses and should calmly inquire into the real state of the groundless rumors which are being viciously disseminated. They should take the lead in calming down the masses' excitement.

Nevertheless, some assemblymen and political parties are calling for exercising the authority to investigate state affairs in this incident, which is in midst of investigation. We consider this as an idea that reverses the proper order.

We think politicians should more sincerely review how they and the National Assembly ought to cope with such an incident; what is the essence of the authority of the National Assembly to investigate state affairs and how the basic relations among the three branches of the government are maintained under the ruling structure of separation of the three powers of government.

Concerning the case, President Chon, the head of state and the leader of the government, directed prosecutors to thoroughly investigate the incident, opening the results to the public, and severely punish those who are involved in the case. He urged that "if the persons involved in the case are related to me, even distantly, they should be more severely punished."

President Chon's directive clearly shows that the administration will never hide anything. Prosecutors are centering their all efforts on clarifying all aspects of the incident following Chon's personal directive.

We assume it would not be too late to raise the question of the authority to investigate state affairs if we still find unsatisfactory points in the final announcement, which is to be made public in the near future.

Now is the time for the administration and the legislature to calm down the people's sentiments, which are confused because of a series of unexpected incidents, and to minimize the damage to the national economy and the people's living by rapidly normalizing the financial system, which has fallen into disorder because of this incident.

SINMUN Editorial

SK140452 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 14 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Way To Remedy the Situation Developed by the Curb Loan Scandal"]

[Text] We should quickly extricate ourselves from the aftermath of the scandal involving Mrs Chang. The true aspect of this scandal should be thoroughly investigated. Those who are responsible for this incident should be punished by law regardless of title. Those government officials who are morally responsible for the incident should resign regardless of title. At the same time, by taking appropriate action against those enterprises involved in the incident, we should prevent many workers from being threatened in their daily life.

All these steps can only be initiated when the National Assembly conducts an investigation of the incident. The National Assembly Financial Committee was convened on 13 May. All parties should honestly probe into the true aspect of the incident at the earliest possible date. The most important thing for them is to determine whether those involved in the incident have colluded with those in power. By thoroughly disclosing the result of this investigation to the people, they should await the people's judgement, if necessary, and clear up any suspicion about the incident. What we would like to repeatedly emphasize is that, instead of making this incident a political issue, we should make the principle of seeking truth prevail in the process of investigating the incident.

We believe that the prosecutors' initial-stage investigation was unsatisfactory. We admit that the prosecutors' passive attitude in investigating the incident in its initial stage and the announcement of their inadequate investigation failed to placate public sentiment. When the prosecutorial authorities assumed a hesitant attitude in dealing with a very grave case, social suspicion and mistrust deepened. The Ministry of Justice and senior prosecutors should examine themselves in this regard.

The first action taken by the Ministry of Finance concerning the incident was also unsatisfactory. By creating the impression that it adopted a microscopic method of approach in dealing with the incident, which had shaken the foundation of the monetary and economic order, the Ministry of Finance failed to eliminate the discontent and derision of the middle class and the commonality.

By assuming an easygoing attitude of settling the matter by dismissing responsible chief bankers, the Ministry of Finance has proved that it has failed to extricate itself from the bureaucratic legacy of the old era. The Ministry of Finance should examine itself in this regard.

Such being the case, the people have come to expect something from the National Assembly. By disclosing the true aspects of the incident in detail, the National Assembly can clear up the peoples' suspicion about the incident. If it produces the impression that it has failed to thoroughly disclose the true aspects of the incident, the people's mistrust of the government, the National Assembly and politicians will increase, making it difficult for them to placate public sentiment. Politicians should bear this point deep in mind.

While investigating the true aspects of the incident, we should quickly and effectively take follow-up action. We should quickly take measures to restore monetary order and gain the trust of the people in banks. At the same time, we should formulate and publicize a policy for private loans. People say a private loan is a necessary evil. We should protect large enterprises from being victimized by evil private money lenders.

There should be political considerations to prevent enterprises from falling into bankruptcy one after another. We should protect enterprises and achieve job security for workers. We should make utmost efforts to prevent the incident from developing to the extent of applying pressure on the workers' daily life.

President Chon Tu-hwan has repeatedly and strongly urged government officials concerned to thoroughly and quickly investigate the incident so as to make our society quickly extricate itself from the aftermath of the incident. We believe that these instructions should be implemented without fail. To this end, we will watch the movement of the National Assembly.

LIBERIAN CHAIRMAN DOE CONTINUES VISIT

Attends Dinner

SK130318 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun hosted a dinner for Samuel K. Doe, head of state of the Republic of Liberia, at his official residence in Samchong-dong yesterday. In his dinner speech, the premier said that the visit to Seoul by the Liberian leader "will carry our two nations further on the road to better mutual understanding and closer cooperation." Noting that the two countries have obstacles and difficulties to overcome, the premier said, "We need to share whatever experiences we have acquired in the process of modernization."

Meanwhile, the Liberian leader said that "a profound expression of friendship" shown to him by the Koreans since his arrival here" is a true demonstration of your sincere desire to further promote Korea-Liberia relations." The Liberian head of state will leave Korea today winding up a five-day visit.

Joint Communique Issued

SK130205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) — South Korea and Liberia issued a joint communique Thursday, pledging increased bilateral economic cooperation, including a Korean delegation which will be dispatched to Liberia. The joint communique, issued at the close of Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe's five-day visit here, said that the two countries will share their experiences in economic development and step up joint ventures in various fields, including agriculture and fisheries.

The 17-point communique also gave full Liberian support to the position of the South Korean Government on the reunification of Korea by peaceful means.

The statement called for the establishment of a Liberian resident diplomatic mission near Seoul as soon as possible to implement the visa waiver agreement and the economic and technical cooperation agreements which were concluded during Doe's visit.

The Liberian head of state extended his congratulations to Korea for the opportunity to host the 1988 Olympic Games, and Chon stated that Korea would do its best to promote understanding and friendship among all the nations of the world in the Olympic spirit.

The joint statement said that Doe invited Chon to visit Liberia at his earliest convenience and that the Korean president accepted the invitation.

Doe Departs

SK130418 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) — Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe left Seoul Wednesday after a five-day state visit. In a news conference held prior to his departure, Doe reaffirmed his nation's support for South Korea's peaceful unification formula by stressing that any conflict between nations should be solved through peaceful means. He also emphasized that the Korean question should not be discussed at international meetings without the participation of both South and North Korea.

Doe expressed his hope that South Korea would help Liberia's resource and industrial development, and he welcomed private entrepreneurs to participate in national development projects. Doe also said that cooperative relations between the two countries would continue through increased trade. Before his departure, Doe paid a farewell call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

PRESIDENT MEETS NEW LIBERAL CLUB'S TAGAWA

OW121231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 12, KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan told a Japanese opposition party leader Wednesday that he could not violate the law to release leading dissident Kim Tae-chung.

After a 45-minute meeting with the president, Seiichi Tagawa, leader of the New Liberal Club, told newsmen he asked Chon to free the 1971 opposition presidential candidate as early as possible.

Tagawa quoted Chon as saying he had nothing to do with Kim politically and that he did not regard Kim as a political opponent. Kim committed a crime in trying to overthrow the government through violence, and no one can be exempted from punishment for his crime, Chon was quoted as saying.

Kim, 57, was arrested in May 1980 for allegedly attempting to topple the government through uprisings. A military tribunal sentenced Kim to death in September of that year. President Chon Tu-hwan reduced his sentence to life imprisonment in January 1981 and then to 20 years in prison in March 1982.

Tagawa, leading a 10-man New Liberal Club delegation, arrived here Monday for a five-day visit. The New Liberal Club is a minor conservative opposition party with 13 seats in Japan's lower house. Later in the day, Tagawa and his party met with Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun. The prime minister told the group that South Korea wants to improve relations with China with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties, according to Tagawa. Yu asked him to convey the South Korean desire to China when he has a chance to meet with any Chinese official, Tagawa said.

Tagawa, a journalist-turned politician, is known for active efforts to pave the way for Japan-China rapprochement in 1972. He visited China 18 times. Tagawa is also one of the dietmen promoting Japanese-North Korean friendship. Tagawa told reporters he was impressed with South Korea's strong desire to improve relations with Beijing.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR ARRIVES 12 MAY

Dugersuren Official Dinner

OW150629 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1920 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 May (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, today held a dinner in honor of Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, who arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Mongolian Government.

Talks Held

OW170220 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME) -- Talks were held here between M. Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic and W. Pahr, visiting federal minister of foreign affairs of Austria. Some topical international issues and questions of bilateral relations were discussed at the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Visits With Officials

OW170145 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME) -- Foreign Minister of Austria W. Pahr staying here with an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Mongolian Government has called today on Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. On the same day he has called on J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

UNEN DENOUNCES PRC POLICY IN NEI MONGGOL

OW140122 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 May (MONTSAME) -- The autonomous region of Inner Mongolia created 35 years ago and which the Chinese propaganda call "the model autonomous region" is the history of oppression and forceful assimilation of national minorities, carried out by the Chinese rulers, the newspaper UNEN writes. [sentence as received]

If in May 1947 the population of Inner Mongolia comprised 2 million people, now only 7.8 million people out of 18 million inhabitants are Mongolians. In 1980 Beijing rulers decided to send another 400 thousand Chinese to Inner Mongolia. It evoked protests on the part of the Mongolian population. In the town of Hohhot mass riots against the policy of assimilation broke out which were severely suppressed by military units. During the "Cultural Revolution", the article reads, more than 340 thousand people were repressed and nearly 76 thousand killed. Mongolians were not allowed even to speak in the native language. And this is branded by the official Chinese press as the "victory of the national policy in the model autonomous region." ... In the party and administrative bodies, in the leadership of the autonomous region the Chinese have taken power. It is called "the equality of nations" in China.

The Beijing leaders are striving to turn Inner Mongolia into a launching pad of struggle against the Mongolian People's Republic. The autonomous region is declared as a "front-line of struggle against hegemonist and revisionism" and is announced as a closed zone. The militarization of Inner Mongolia and converting of it into a military base is in full swing. The mounting struggle of the national minorities in Inner Mongolia and Tibet for independence testifies to the fact that the protest movement against the chauvinistic national policy of Maoists is gaining strength and scope in China, UNEN stresses.

SON SANN: FORMATION OF COALITION 'IMPERATIVE'

BK161111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 16 May (AFP) -- Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front (KPNLF), has reaffirmed in a statement released here today his willingness to participate in a proposed alliance of Cambodian resistance groups.

The statement was made Thursday, while Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was in Beijing holding talks on the proposed tripartite coalition with Chinese leaders. Mr. Sitthi's mission failed, and he announced on his return to Bangkok Saturday night that there was "very little hope" of an anti-Vietnamese front being formed.

One of the main objections to the proposed alliance came from the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, who as the main guerrilla force in Cambodia refuse to share power equally with the resistance groups headed by Son Sann and former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Under the new Thai proposals unveiled during Mr. Sitthi's visit to Beijing, the tripartite alliance would be headed by Prince Sihanouk as head of state, with Son Sann as prime minister and Khieu Samphan, political leader of the Khmer Rouge, as deputy prime minister.

In Thursday's statement, Mr. Son Sann called on the other two leaders to join the coalition, saying that it was "imperative" that they form the alliance immediately if the object of getting the nearly 200,000-strong Vietnamese force out of Cambodia was to be achieved.

The purpose of the tripartite coalition, he said in the statement, is the "mobilization of all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors and to restore to the country its sovereignty and independence."

SON SANN URGES FRANCE 'TO STOP HELPING' HANOI

BK161208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 16 May (AFP) -- Son Sann, former prime minister of the former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, today appealed to the French Government to stop helping the Hanoi government while Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia.

"Many Cambodians, workers and soldiers, took part in the two world wars and died for France," Mr. Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said in a communique reaching Bangkok today.

The president of the KPNLF, one of the three Cambodian anti-Vietnamese resistance groups, said the Cambodian people had never borne arms against France and "do not understand how the French can defend the Vietnamese aggressors."

"Above all they do not understand why the French Government is now giving Hanoi economic aid, before the Hanoi leaders have agreed to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia.

"With its liberty and human rights, France has enough prestige to maintain contact with Hanoi without needing to give aid which is interpreted as a bonus for aggressors," Mr. Son Sann continued.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK141501 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace, a delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace led by Zakhazov Stanislav, secretary of the CPSU Committee of the Kamchatkaskaya Oblast (RSFSR), arrived on Thursday 13 May in Phnom Penh for a friendly visit in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Yit Kimseng, minister of health and chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace. Also present was I.E. Kolesnikov, minister counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea.

Delegations Hold Talks

BK160234 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK) -- Yit Kimseng, minister of health and chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace, held talks in Phnom Penh on Thursday [13 May] with Zakhazov Stanislav, secretary of the CPSU Committee of the Kamchatkaskaya Oblast (RSFSR) and head of a delegation representing the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Yit Kimseng talked about the activities of the Kampuchean peace movement during the past 2 years. He voiced support for the USSR peace initiative proposed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The minister declared he was convinced that the close cooperation between the Kampuchean and USSR peace movements will contribute to the strengthening of world peace.

Zakhazov Stanislav stressed that the USSR always supports Kampuchea and expressed his high appreciation of the successes of the Kampuchean peace movement at home as well as abroad. Stanislav pledged to do his best so that the United Nations will recognize the PRK and to strengthen relations and cooperation between the peace movements of the two countries.

On Friday, 14 May, the Soviet delegation handed over trucks, spare parts for movie cameras and other equipment to the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Soviets Present Gifts

BK160832 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] At 0800 on 14 May, a ceremony was held at the Health Ministry to present donations from the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace to its Kampuchean counterpart. These donations included a truck, movie cameras and some office equipment.

Attending the ceremony on the Kampuchean side were Yit Kimseng, minister of health and chairman of the Kampuchean peace committee; Comrade (Sok An), chief of Cabinet of the Foreign Ministry; and many cadres. On the Soviet side were the visiting delegation of the Soviet peace committee led by Comrade Stanislav and Comrade (Kolesnikov), a counselor at the Soviet Embassy.

On behalf of the Soviet peace committee, Comrade Stanislav made a speech in which he stressed that the visit by his delegation was aimed at strengthening the fraternal relations between the two peace movements and contributing to regional and world peace. He also expressed full support for the PRK's foreign policy of peace as well as the peace initiatives of the three Indochinese countries which are aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, thus contributing to the defense of world peace.

In conclusion, he said that although the gift of the Soviet peace committee was minimal, yet it was very significant for our two committees as it constitutes a symbol of the close cooperation between the Soviet Committee for the Defence of World Peace and its Kampuchean counterpart, as well as a symbol of the undying relations of solidarity and friendship between our parties, governments and peoples.

In his reply, Minister Yit Kimseng talked about the sufferings of the Kampuchean people during the imperialist's war of aggression in which more than 1 million Kampucheans perished. He emphasized that the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the lackey of Beijing expansionism, massacred more than 3 million Kampucheans and destroyed all national structures, thereby bringing grief and sorrow to all families and leaving millions of orphans. He stressed that following liberation on 7 January 1979, our people experienced dire difficulties and shortages of everything. However, under the leadership of the party and front, and thanks to the support and aid of socialist countries such as the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Laos, our people have achieved great successes in all fields.

In conclusion, he stated: This donation by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of World Peace represents a great source of encouragement for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists to defend their national independence and regional peace and stability and thus contribute to the defense of peace in the world.

KEAT CHHON MEETS WITH PRESIDENT OF UPPER VOLTA

BK160500 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Keat Chhon, minister attached to the prime minister's office and special envoy of Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, was received by His Excellency Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee and president of the Republic of Upper Volta, in an audience at the office of the president on 10 May.

Minister Keat Chhon handed a message from Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Saye Zerbo and briefed him on the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He conveyed the profound thanks of Chairman Khieu Samphan, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people to His Excellency President Saye Zerbo and the government and fraternal people of Upper Volta.

His Excellency President Saye Zerbo reiterated the firm support of the Republic of Upper Volta for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

The audience, also attended by Ambassador Hing Un, proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere reflecting the friendly relations and strong solidarity between the peoples and countries of Democratic Kampuchea and the Republic of Upper Volta.

Later, Minister Keat Chhon made a statement to correspondents from Upper Volta's press, radio and television in which he expressed respect and admiration for the Republic of Upper Volta for strictly adhering to the principles of nonalignment, the UN Charter and international law and practice; for firmly supporting Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations; and for cosponsoring the successive draft resolutions of the UN General Assembly demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

VODK: U.S. TESTS CONFIRM SRV CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK160322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
15 May 82

[Text] Last week the U.S. State Department announced that an analysis of blood samples from two Kampucheans who were affected by the Vietnamese enemy's poisonous gas shells last February shows that the blood of these victims contained a toxin called Trichotecene.

These two Kampucheans became victims when the Vietnamese fired 105-mm artillery shells at a populated village in the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea.

This is one among the tens of thousands of examples of the Kampuchean people being attacked with toxic chemical weapons by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

VODK APRIL BATTLE REPORT FOR SISOPHON-BAVEL

BK151333 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
14 May 82

[Text] Last April, our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield killed 230 Vietnamese enemy aggressors troops and wounded 246 others for a total of 476 casualties. Among those killed were 4 company commanders.

Our comrades in arms destroyed 6 tanks, a jeep, 6 ten-wheel trucks, a DK-75, 7 12.7-mm machineguns, 8 B-40's and B-41's, a Goryunov, an RPD, 16 AK's, 6 military barracks, 2 trenches and a quantity of various materiel. We cut 85 sections of Vietnamese enemy transport roads for a total of 250 meters. Each section was 2 to 2.5 meters deep. Our comrades in arms also seized 11 gas masks, 3 AK's, 5 rounds of DK-75, 60 shells of 60-mm mortar, 5 crates of 12.7 machinegun rounds, 18 B-40 rockets, 8 B-41 rockets, 5,800 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 antitank mines, 65 hats, 10 AK clips, 3 RPD clips, 500 meters of telephone wire and a quantity of various materiel.

Concurrently, our comrades in arms subdued a brigade of Vietnamese operation troops, and attacked, liberated and occupied 20 Vietnamese enemy positions -- 5 battalion, 8 company and 7 platoon positions.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 350,000 new spikes, dug 590 new punji pitfalls and set up 270 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield!

North Sisophon

BK160506 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
15 May 82

[Text] Last April our comrades in arms of the North Sisophon-Thmar Puok-Preah Net Preah-Phnum Srok battlefield killed 123 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 117 others -- a total of 240 casualties -- and destroyed a truck, some weapons, ammunition and materiel and a 100-meter span of a bridge north of Koki commune on Route 69. Our comrades in arms seized an M-79, seven M-79 grenades and some materiel. As part of their efforts to build a primitive weapons system, they made and planted 195,500 new punji stakes, dug 500 new punji pitfalls and set 400 new traps.

Long live our courageous people, army and guerrillas of the North Sisophon-Thmar Puok-Preah Net Preah-Phnum Srok battlefield!

NHIAVU LOBALIAYAO ON TRIBAL, PARTY UNITY

BK161204 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 May 82

[Speech by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the Central Nationalities Committee, at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] Respected members of the Presidium, distinguished guests, dear comrade delegates: On behalf of the Central Nationalities Committee, I express complete unanimity with the LPRP Central Committee's political report submitted to the party congress by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and other reports. I have the honor to deliver a speech to this congress on tribal work.

In the period of national-democratic revolution, as well as in the period of socialist revolution, our party and state have always maintained that the tribal issue in Laos is an important matter which requires close attention. Therefore, various party resolutions and state plans contain a clear and correct policy toward the people of various tribes, which conforms with the special aspects of the situation in each period in our country.

Over the past several decades, the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing hegemonist ruling clique and other reactionaries have carried out many heinous and cunning schemes to sabotage and divide the unity among various tribes. Nevertheless, educated and trained by the party and state, the people of all tribes have always maintained their high vigilance and taken part in attacking the enemies, thereby promptly smashing all schemes and tricks of the imperialists and the reactionaries.

Generally speaking, the people of various tribes in our country have upheld patriotism and the spirit of loving socialism. As indicated in the party Central Committee's political report, for several decades the people of all strata, tribes and races have united as a bloc in the National United Front, marching under the party banner, and resolutely risen up to fight for national liberation and to defend and build the country.

At present, the people of various tribes have had cadres and party members working as their representatives at all levels and in all branches, including the military and police forces, from the central down to the grassroots levels, with equal privileges. All this shows that our party has always created conditions for all tribes from Gnot Ou down to Li Phi [northernmost and southernmost areas] and from the Phou Louang Range to the Mekong River to enjoy the rights to mastery and equal rights and responsibilities before the country.

Recalling past events, the people of various tribes have never before enjoyed the status, role and great honor they do today. Our party and state have effectively improved the material and spiritual life of the people of various tribes step by step.

Comrades, after implementing the party policy toward various tribes, we have drawn the following lessons:

1. To solve tribal problems effectively, it is necessary to implement party and state line and policies thoroughly, such as those on political and ideological mobilization, economic construction and cultural and social development, as well as that of putting equality among various tribes into practice.
2. Parallel with heightening the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance and surmounting all difficulties encountered by the people of various tribes, the party and state must give them regular and effective assistance. These two aspects must be closely coordinated. By so doing, difficulties and problems can be effectively solved.

To resolve the problems of a gap between regions and tribes, the party Central Committee has adopted a resolution to build model towns for various tribes. As a result, our people are happy and have become more confident in the leadership of our party and state.

3. Various branches and localities must formulate concrete plans to implement correctly the policy toward various tribes, because tribal work is one of the important tasks contained in the overall policy of the party and state. Nevertheless, this is not a new issue. Various resolutions of the party Central Committee always state that once a branch of service or locality firmly grasps and correctly implements the party's tribal policy, it can score great achievements in carrying out its duties. On the contrary, if it fails to grasp this policy firmly, or implements it incorrectly, it will encounter difficulties in carrying out its tasks. Moreover, it will experience serious mistakes. As a result, the people of various tribes will not understand our party and state line and policies.

To express support and complete unanimity with the LPRP Central Committee's political report, we will endeavor to carry out the following tasks in the years to come:

1. To continue studying the national sense of unity, practice equality and mutual assistance among various tribes, and enable cadres, soldiers, policemen and people of all tribes to understand, profoundly grasp and correctly implement the party and state policy toward various tribes.
2. To lead and assist the people of all tribes positively to build the economy, develop culture and gradually improve our material and spiritual life. What is important is that we must build a core of cadres and party members.
3. To smash resolutely and promptly all of the schemes of the Beijing hegemonist ruling clique, the imperialists and other reactionaries to divide our various tribes.
4. To improve further the Nationalities Committee at all levels and its auxiliary apparatuses, for example, in the provinces and districts inhabited by several tribes.
5. To hasten to sum up experiences gained in implementing policies and adopt correct directions and policies in accordance with the political task in the new period of the revolution so as to contribute to the cause of national defense and socialist construction in our country.

Comrades, to fulfill these tasks, I hope that the delegates attending this congress and all branches at all levels, from the central down to the grassroots, will cooperate with us and join in bringing into full play the heroic traditions of various tribes in defending and making the country prosperous and progressive. I wish the congress glorious success. Thank you.

BABRAK KARMAL GREETES KAYSONE ON REELECTION

BK141006 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Recently, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, received a congratulatory message from Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The text of the message reads as follows: On the auspicious occasion of your reelection to the most esteemed post in the LPDR, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and in my own name, I am extremely happy to extend our sincere congratulations to you, beloved comrade. I want to take this opportunity to wish you good health and great successes in fulfilling your esteemed responsibilities.

SITTHI COMMENTS ON VISIT, MEETINGS IN PRC

BK151410 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila reported to newsmen at the Bangkok airport at 1800 today that he visited China from 9 to 14 May at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to strengthen bilateral relations and exchange views on matters of common interests. He said China attached great importance to his visit. On 10 May he held talks with the Chinese foreign minister and on 11 May he met with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. On 13 May the Foreign Minister said he met with Chinese Vice Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

During the visit, Foreign Minister Sitthi said he held talks with Chinese leaders on broad subjects in a frank atmosphere. The talks are very useful. They included bilateral relations to which China attached special interest. China also supports the role played by Thailand and ASEAN and realized the importance of Southeast Asia.

The talks also included the problem of Kampuchea, which affects the stability of Southeast Asia and the world. The formation of a coalition of the three Kampuchean factions was also a problem of common interest. It constitutes the joint effort of Thailand, China and other countries to solve the problem. The success in the formation of a tripartite Kampuchean coalition will certainly facilitate the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Yet, the settlement depends on the will of the Kampuchean people. It is impossible for Thailand to force anybody. What it could do is to exert efforts in order to see progress made toward the settlement of the problem.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said he learned prior to his trip to China that there existed certain obstacles to the formation of the tripartite coalition. These had to be solved first. He said he met Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing. Prince Sihanouk reiterated his stand on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, which is in accordance with the internationally-adopted resolutions. He believed that the Kampuchean problem must be solved on the basis of the UN resolution. He made known his determination to join with other Kampuchean patriots in order to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation and to make it a country which is independent and genuinely neutral.

Reporting on his discussions with the Chinese leaders, the foreign minister said they covered a wide range of subjects, including economic matters. Both countries agreed to expand bilateral trade in order to benefit their respective economies. On Kampuchea, the foreign minister said the talks were straightforward. He conducted the talks not on behalf of Thailand but on behalf of ASEAN. The proposals he put forth were the proposals agreed upon by ASEAN during earlier discussions.

Comments on Khmer Coalition

BK160407 Bangkok POST in English 16 May 82 p 1

[By Banyat Tasaniyavet]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has given up hope of a "summit" meeting of Khmer resistance factions before the ASEAN ministerial conference scheduled for mid-June in Singapore. On his return from Beijing last night, he told reporters that he had asked the leaders of the three factions to "go ahead on their own." Asked if he meant that ASEAN was "washing its hands" of the Khmer tripartite coalition affair, he said, "ASEAN has still to meet in June."

He said that Democratic Kampuchea (presumably the Khmer Rouge, now the sole component of DK) "raised some problems." He added: "It is not a matter of cabinet posts. They are suspicious of each other. There is hardly any hope of their meeting in Kuala Lumpur (offered by the Malaysian Government before the Singapore conference of ASEAN. It's best to let them do things by themselves," he said.

Asked if he was concerned about a planned invitation by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to answer questions about "alleged interference" in Kampuchean affairs, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said, "I'm not worried, but we have not interfered. The Khmer groups are trying to get together and we are just supporting their efforts. This is part of the political solution for the Kampuchean conflict in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution. We prefer a political to a military solution." He said that Thailand, "as a frontline state, has to keep itself abreast of developments."

Asked about chances of retaining the Democratic Kampuchea seat in the United Nations, he said: "We are doing what we can. Acceptance of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea would set a precedent for other governments to commit aggression against neighbouring countries on the excuse that the administration of that country is bad."

The foreign minister found Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state who leads one of the three resistance factions, to be "patriotic, striving for the restoration of Kampuchean independence and unity of the Khmer people."

He said he had gone to China at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to discuss improvement of Sino-Thai relations and to exchange views on matters of regional and global interest with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, the foreign minister and other high officials. Chinese Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping expressed appreciation of the ASEAN attitude towards the Kampuchean problem, which he felt would promote peace and security in Southeast Asia.

ACM Sitthi said that there should be continuous Sino-Thai consultations at high levels. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had been invited to China for this purpose. China would also like to expand trade, he added.

NATION: PRC MUST RECONSIDER KAMPUCHEA POLICY

BK150127 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "China Must Be More Flexible in Khmer Issue"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has completed long talks in Beijing with Chinese leaders and with former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk but it appears as if the outcome of the talks is still in the balance. The principal subject is of course Kampuchea and how to put together a coalition government that will include the three anti-Vietnamese factions. It is just not any odd coalition for the sake of one, but one which will be able to present a respectable face to the rest of the world. ASEAN has tried hard in various ways and has produced several formulae which one or the other faction has deemed unacceptable.

It is also true that China must also have a voice in the formation of the coalition, since supplies to the Khmer Rouge have been only from China up to now -- for that matter Sihanouk's Moulinaka also has had some supplies from China recently. Basically, the solution to Kampuchea's problem is the ending of the Vietnamese occupation of the country, but the approach differs. ASEAN wants a political solution through the United Nations, while China does not believe in that and seems to be sticking to her initial intention of "bleeding Vietnam white."

These two approaches do not differ very much and can be combined easily and obviously that was the thrust of Sitthi's talks in Beijing. ASEAN plan is to make Sihanouk the head of state with Son Sann as prime minister and Khieu Samphan as deputy prime minister.

As Sihanouk has pointed out, this line-up itself can be changed and he has himself offered to take no part in the coalition with his assistant in Iam representing Moulinaka as the deputy premier. Since ASEAN places high emphasis on world opinion, the coalition that emerges must be acceptable to the countries outside the Soviet bloc.

The question of the portfolios of defence and foreign affairs appears to have been the main point that cannot be resolved between China and ASEAN. The ASEAN formula is that both defence and foreign affairs should be jointly handled by committees with each faction having its representative. The Chinese do not seem to look at it that way. There has been a lot shilly-shallying over the coalition for about two years and it is only natural that ASEAN is a little frustrated.

Several countries have de-recognized Democratic Kampuchea -- Australia and Britain, for instance -- and in a few months, if all goes well, ASEAN should start lobbying in the United Nations before the next General Assembly session starts. Hanoi and Moscow are already starting a two-pronged assault -- Vietnam says it will accept an "empty seat" for Kampuchea at the UN, while the Soviet Union says that it wants the Heng Samrin regime to take the Kampuchean seat. Time is steadily running short. Next month there will be the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore and that will be followed by informal consultations with the foreign ministers or their representatives of such countries like Japan, Australia, New Zealand, etc. ASEAN must be ready to plot a strategy with them.

Necessarily, Chinese assistance is essential in the background so far as the coalition is concerned but up to now it has not been forthcoming. But ASEAN has not put all her options in the single basket of coalition. There are several other options left. China must reconsider her position towards the coalition so both military solution, which she prefers, and a political solution, which ASEAN prefers, can be coordinated into a single strategy acceptable to the rest of the world.

SPECIFICS OF SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT DISCLOSED

BK141304 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] According to deputy Commerce Minister Praphat Limpraphan, in the agreement signed between Thailand and the Soviet Union yesterday Thailand proposed to sell 700,000-800,000 tons of rice, 100,000-200,000 tons of corn, 50,000-75,000 tons of sorghum, 2,000-3,000 tons of mung beans, 400,000-600,000 tons of tapioca, 20,000 tons of rubber, 30,000-40,000 tons of raw sugar, 500-1,000 tons of canned pineapple, \$5 million worth of textile products, 70,000-100,000 tons of fluorite ore and 100,000 tons of tin. The Soviet Union proposed to sell several items to Thailand, such as machinery and chemical products.

Thailand and the Soviet Union have not set the price of their products because the Thai side could not set the price of its agricultural products in advance. The deputy commerce minister said that the trade agreement with the Soviet Union will ensure a market for Thai products, which will benefit Thai farmers. After completion of the agreement in 1-1/2 years, both sides will renegotiate their trade targets.

KHMER-SRV CLASH REPORTED NEAR PRACHIN BURI

BK160707 Bangkok POST in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fighting between Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces flared anew near the Thai-Kampuchean border last Friday, and several artillery shells struck the Thai side.

There were no casualties or property damage on Thai soil but army bomb experts were summoned to Bang Nong Ian to defuse an unexploded artillery shells, military sources said. The clash occurred between 6:30-7:30 p.m. when a band of about 100 Khmer Rouge troops from Division 474 engaged an unknown number of Heng Samrin forces on Highway Number 5, between kilometres 4 and 5 at Ban Pho Sam Ton. The clash took place three kilometres from the border opposite Ban Khok Sabaeng, about 15 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

Deputy commander of Division 474, Mit Peap, told reporters in an interview near the border that Vietnam had recently brought in fresh reinforcements.

Military sources, however, said that fighting has lessened somewhat because of continuous rainfall in the area which makes troop movement difficult.

NEW 'YELLOW RAIN' VICTIMS ARRIVE FROM LAOS

BK160708 Bangkok POST in English 16 May 82 p 2

[Text] Four new victims of "yellow rain" attacks in Laos, their bodies covered with sores, have sought refuge in Thailand. The Hmong refugees told interviewers at the Ban Winai Camp that residents of three villages have died following the attack, six weeks or more ago.

Reports from the Loei Province refugee settlement said officials are trying to place two of the four men in a Bangkok hospital for treatment and observation. Scientists will also study a large package of residue to try to determine the source and composition of the toxin involved.

The refugees, from three different villages in the Phu He area of central Laos, all reported that the "yellow rain" was sprayed from an aircraft which flew over village ricefields in late March on early April.

Three of the Hmong -- two teenage boys and a 25-year-old man -- said during extensive interviews with refugee officials that the unidentified chemical killed villagers, animals and crops, although in all three cases, dogs and cats survived unaffected.

Resident doctors at Ban Winai said they had never seen refugees suffering from similar symptoms, and were unable to diagnose their problems. Two of the Hmong had lesions and scabs over most of their body, while the third had only an affected leg. In all cases, the refugees said, they and other villagers vomitted blood, suffered varying losses of hearing and sight, had difficulty in breathing and suffered white discharges from their eyes and noses.

Two refugees said they knew, or had heard from other villagers, of 17 deaths in their tiny villages. The third said that from the time of the attack, one villager died every two or three days until he left for Thailand. Officials involved in the case believe the three were involved in the latest case of "yellow rain" by Soviet-supplied chemical experts. They have, however, withheld final judgment until more extensive medical and scientific tests had been made.

The new Laotian report follows by only a day the release of a scientific report in Washington on blood samples taken from six Khmer Rouge soldiers following a battle with Vietnamese troops last February near Ban Nong Pru, south of Aranyaprathet.

Scientists said they discovered the Khmer had tricothecene mycotoxins in their body, and identified the substances specifically as T2 and HT2. They said HT2 was a metabolite of T2, the main mycotoxic substance believed used by Vietnamese, Laotian and Soviet forces.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials are analysing statements taken from four Vietnamese military defectors currently at the Phanat Nikhom refugee camp in Chon Buri. The four, from the 5th and 307th Regular Army Divisions, have claimed to interviewers that they were involved in various ways in chemical and biological warfare. One claimed that he was a member of a security platoon protecting a "special unit" detailed to poison water holes around Phnum Malai, the Khmer Rouge hilltop stronghold south of Aranyaprathet.

SRV TROOPS REPORTED DEPLOYED ALONG LAO BORDER

BK130611 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 May 82 p 4

[Text] Nakhon Phanom -- About 8,300 Vietnamese soldiers have been deployed in a Laotian border district opposite this northeastern province, a senior local official said yesterday.

Assistant Governor Pol Capt Wirot Phuchinpa quoted an intelligence report as showing that two more companies of Vietnamese soldiers will be reinforced in the Hin Boun area this month. Hin Boun, which is a strategic Laotian district, is opposite the Thai border district of Ban Paeng, about 92 kms from the provincial seat.

About 150 Vietnamese soldiers led by a military officer identified only as "Col Ruong" joined the Vietnamese force stationed at a camp opposite Ban Paeng here on April 27, quoted the assistant governor. However, Pol Capt Wirot also reported that some of the 15 anti-aircraft guns and four rocket launchers had been moved to another military outpost at Namtho camp.

ANTIPIRACY CHIEF ON NEED FOR UNRESTRICTED UN AID

BK170210 Bangkok POST in English 17 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Strong action against pirates preying on Vietnamese boat people will be launched as soon as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) agrees to provide a committed U.S. \$3.65 million allocation to Thailand "without strings," according to the country's anti-piracy chief. Over ten governments have pledged various amounts to make up this total to help the Thai authorities combat piracy.

Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of the National Security Council, placed in charge of the anti-piracy drive by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, stressed that no conditions must be imposed on how the Thai Government uses the fund or equipment purchased with the fund.

"We require autonomy to carry out our plans without any hampering of our initiatives, because that is the only way to make the campaign effective," he said. He would be willing to have international observers or submit reports on results.

Squadron Leader Prasong informed Jacques Terrin, local representative of UNHCR, on Friday that he could not agree to the conditions imposed. Because he believes that at least \$30 million, ten times more than the amount offered, would be need for real success in suppressing piracy, Prasong told the UNHCR official the sum would be sufficient for only one year's activities. Nevertheless, he added, the assistance would improve the capability of the navy, the marine police and the police of the southern coastal provinces, to operate within the 12-mile territorial waters.

More funds would further extend anti-piracy capability into the 200 mile economic zone. Here, however, Prasong pointed out, the problem of seas claimed by neighbouring countries clashing with those claimed by Thailand must be faced. Thailand cannot operate in disputed areas. He also noted that it is not only Thai pirates but also Vietnamese, Kampuchean and pirates of other nationalities who rob, rape and abuse the boat people. Thai officials have captured Vietnamese and Kampuchean pirates who used Thai fishing vessels which they had seized previously, he said.

While the UNHCR considers Thailand's request for the anti-piracy aid to be "untied," Squadron Leader Prasong said that Thailand would go ahead with the inadequate equipment that it has to combat this crime in the gulf for humanitarian reasons. "This will be beneficial not only to Thailand but also to the international community," he said.

Regarding "rescue vessels" which have been or are being sent out to help the boat people, Prasong suggested that they loiter around the exit points of Vietnam. In this way they can pick up the refugees before they undergo the dangers of storms and piracy. However, he emphasised, these vessels should take the boat people to the countries to which they belong.

Other sources said that the fund will provide the navy with two patrol boats and two patrol boats and two spotter planes and cover operational costs. These boats will operate with one to be provided by the navy itself. The planes will fly over the gulf to look out for pirates.

The marine police reportedly will get a patrol boat and operating expenses and the harbour department some small inspection vessels. Police in the southern coastal provinces are expected to receive three speedboats and operating expenses.

Concerning the "strings," Squadron Leader Prasong stated: "We must have full jurisdiction to undertake the anti-piracy drive ourselves, free of outside interference." The NSC secretary general insisted to Mr Terrin: "We don't want to be in the position of working under a hire contract which would be the case if we accept the conditions by the UNHCR."

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ANTIDRUG DRIVE

BK170258 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 May 82 p 5

["Excerpts" from interview with Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun]

[Excerpt] Question: How did the second offensive against the Shan rebels start?

Answer: Khun Sa was still trying to make Thai territory his base for his logistical reason. We found out that military-like barracks had been erected and decided to work out a plan in the form of our own exercise to counter the move. In the future we will apply similar pressure on all foreign armed elements on the border to prevent them from crossing the border. After our last offensive in January, the rebels came back to build their strongholds and we had to move in to destroy them.... When our aircraft flew over Baan Lao Lue (eight kms northwest of Ben Hin Taek), we were fired on. We detected about 40 Khun Sa men and began repelling them. We still did not find their presence in other parts of the border. The rebels had no definite locations.

We took aerial pictures of the border areas every month. That was why we immediately spotted the 100 houses erected. We will send in ground forces to confirm the type of the houses which had the military appearance. We have to find out first whether they are just houses or whether they are other structures. We will certainly stage air attacks as soon as we find out what they are.

Question: Is the offensive part of the Thai-Burmese cooperation plan?

Answer: We have made four points of principle of cooperation (with Burma). One is that we will consistently suppress the drug trafficking movements. Secondly, we will exchange intelligence reports. Thirdly, we will have discussions over important matters and lastly, we will implement crop substitution programme.

Our war with Khun Sa has not finished and we will continue our suppression until we could drive them out of Thai territory. We regularly inform the Burmese Government on what we do and this is not a kind of request from Rangoon. But joint operations with the Burmese Government have not been planned. It depends on where the Khun Sa's army happens to be. If it is found on the Thai side, we would take action and if it is on the Burmese side the Burmese would do it.

But if the rebels happen to be just on the border, a joint operation is then necessary. But we will have to wait until that time comes. However, we will try to avoid it (joint operations) because it has to be a large-scale operation.

Question: Was the question of joint operation discussed during your last visit to Rangoon?

Answer: There is no problem even if it was not discussed. But the size of the Khun Sa's Army does not make it necessary for such joint operation. The rebels now number no more than 2,000. We captured some very young soldiers during our last operation.

Question: There has been concern that Khun Sa might have joined hands with the Communist Party of Burma (CPB).

Answer: We are not yet certain about such possibility. Contacts between them might have been established in the past. CPB might have sold opium to Khun Sa or Khun Sa himself might have approached it for opium. But we can rule out the chance that they will unite in a bid to liberate the country (Burma). I just simply can't imagine any activities of Khun Sa that might resemble a war of liberation.

Question: Khun Sa was said to have more opium-growing areas inside Burma than inside Thailand.

Answer: Khun Sa and his men are not opium growers. He goes after others for opium. He maintains agents inside villages where opium is grown to purchase it. He might even distribute opium seedlings too. Around 700 tons of opium is being grown in the Golden Triangle this year. Fifty tons of them are grown in Thailand and Laos. Our country offers a much better communication systems and that is why the drug traffic has been hectic.

Question: Is it true that CPB has begun refining heroin?

Answer: It is not only the Burmese Communists. Anyone can do it anywhere. There are chemists who can produce heroin without having to use much know-how. But the report that CPB has turned to opium trading is so distant and we are not in a position to comment on that. But we have heard news that CPB has resorted to opium trading because of reduction in aid (from China). The same thing (cut in aid) is also happening to the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). They (Chinese) now consider government-to-government relations more important (than the party-to-party relations).

Question: What kind of development play [as published] is going on at Baan Hin Taek?

Answer: The Interior Ministry and the Supreme Command are doing the job. We are trying to urge foreign countries to take part in the development projects there.

Question: How valid is the report that Khun Sa tried to negotiate with Thai authorities to return the body of Thaveep Kaentaptim, the news editor of MATUPHUM daily?

Answer: No, Khun Sa wrote me a letter several months ago but there was nothing new in its contents. Khun Sa is in no position to make any negotiations. We would be mad if we negotiated with him. He claimed in the letter that he had done nothing wrong and was willing to cooperate with us to crack down on opium trade.

He also asked for the captured arms of the rebels to be returned saying he wanted it to liberate the country. I don't want to get involved in Burmese politics.

The Burmese Government appears appreciative of the present Thai policy because we keep our words. The premier (Prem) said we would suppress Khun Sa and we did it.

Question: Were the offensives against Khun Sa linked to visits to Burma by Thai senior authorities?

Answer: No they had nothing to do with the visits at all. We have to keep on suppressing the rebels before they can recruit new members. We will have constant surveillance and destroy all heroin refineries we come across. There are now no more heroin refineries inside Thai territory. But there are still some inside Burma.

Question: Has Burma ever told us it is facing problems, for example the problem with the minority groups?

Answer: The Burmese Government has never asked for cooperation (to fight the minority groups) from us. We only discussed narcotics and that could be the first step of our future talks.

Question: What has become of Lao Su, the heroin kingpin who escaped during detention?

Answer: Lao Su is just a minor figure compared to Khun Sa. He is only a henchman for Khun Sa. The two may have had contacts.

Question: What kind of cooperation in anti-narcotics work was discussed during your visit to Singapore?

Answer: We talked about the so-called "preventive detention law" which enable authorities to detain drug suspects without trial. There are about 3,500 people under detention there and 450 of them are drug traffickers. But we still cannot have this kind of law here. The law imposes a maximum prison term of 10 years and a two years of detention.

Another topic of discussion was on chemicals used in refining heroin. We told Singapore authorities we want to have information on the movement of these chemicals from Singapore and Malaysia into Thailand.

Question: Will the preventive detention law be adopted in Thailand?

Answer: We are studying the matter. But we don't think parliament will accept it.

Question: How good is our cooperation (in drug suppression) with Singapore and Malaysia?

Answer: Very good. But we have to go to Malaysia after the elections.

Question: How would you describe the government's performance in fighting against narcotics?

Answer: Speaking on behalf of the government, I would say that we have made tremendous achievements. During the Sanya government we caught Lo Hsing-han, the heroin overlord. But the present government is taking action against Khun Sa and it is a very big task. We lost 17 lives in the fighting against Khun Sa in the first big offensive in February, and it simply showed how much sacrifice we are making to fight against drugs.

We have no policy of making a false show out of the affair. We still don't understand the motive of the people who lied to Khun Sa and urged him to return to the border.

We are considering improving the communications in the areas to pave the way for development. If we develop the northern areas we will have the country's best tourist spot there.

Question: How long did we know about the activities of Sihadet Chindawong (Thai vice consul in Chicago) before he was arrested?

Answer: We had followed him for quite some time. In fact, we wanted a bigger fish but the news began to leak, so we decided to move and arrested him.

SITTHI'S TALKS WITH SIHANOUK CRITICIZED

BK141134 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has visited China. While in Beijing he held talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Haung Hua. Sitthi Sawetsila also held talks with Sihanouk on the establishment of the so-called alliance of three Khmer resistance groups to oppose Vietnam.

Why are a number of Thai authorities, including Sitthi Sawetsila, so eager to serve Beijing's design? Do they really want to solve the Kampuchean problem on the basis of defending the Kampuchean people's interests? No, all of Bangkok and Beijing's allegations are aimed against Vietnam. Their so-called defense of the Kampuchean people's interests is only designed to deprive them of independence and sovereignty. Sihanouk himself admitted that China intended to use Kampuchea to conduct a war against Vietnam in 10 or 20 years.

The China visit of Sitthi Sawetsila, as well as the efforts of other Thai leaders to shut wild beasts in the same cage, reflects Beijing embarrassment in the fact of fine development in Kampuchea.

According to AFP, even Sihanouk, after meeting with Sitthi Sawetsila, remained doubtful about the prospect of setting up the so-called alliance of three Khmer resistance groups.

Whatever the effort, China, the United States and their followers will fail to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. Their claim about the existence of three resistance groups in Kampuchea can deceive nobody. Following China's policy of pitting ASEAN against Indochina and intervening in Kampuchea's internal affairs, the Thai authorities will only do harm to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

PRC, ASEAN DIFFERENCES ON KHMER COALITION NOTED

OW150723 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 15 — Recent discussions between Chinese leaders and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila showed that the ASEAN countries and China differed more and more on a "tripartite government" of Khmer reactionaries, comments NHAN DAN today.

It was also clear, the paper says, that the Chinese expansionists were in a hurry to rally Khmer rebels to oppose the Kampuchean revolution and cope with the 37th U.N. General Assembly. "With Washington's blessing Beijing is seeking ASEAN assistance in bringing about a merger of Khmer rebels. Yet opinion remains divided, with China and the Khmer Rouge demanding a "coalition government, or a troika with the Beijing-controlled Pol Pot gang as leader," the paper says.

NHAN DAN points out that the difference is not easy to remove. "The Kampuchean people," it says, "are master of their destiny under the leadership of a revolutionary party and a revolutionary government. They will wipe out all reactionary forces and will reject any 'government' rigged up by Beijing. Kampuchea will continue to advance along the path of independence and freedom", NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN HAILS AWARDING OF ORDER TO TIKHONOV

OW141409 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 14 — NHAN DAN's editorial today extends warmest congratulations to Soviet Premier N.A. Tikhonov on his decoration with Vietnam's Sao Vang (Red Star) Order.

After recalling that President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders have been similarly honoured, the paper says, "The conferment of the Sao Vang Order on the chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers is another expression of the warm feelings felt by the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam for the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union".

"Solidarity and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union" NHAN DAN says, "is a principle of Vietnam's consistent foreign policy, the Vietnamese people know how great and valuable Soviet support and assistance to them in socialist construction and national defence has been. Their multiform cooperation with the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community has been of primary importance in their struggle against Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism."

NHAN DAN stresses that assistance to the Vietnamese revolution is a "tradition" of the Soviet Union. "Chairman N.A. Tikhonov, together with the entire Soviet party and people, has made great contributions to consolidating and promoting the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples", the paper says.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BK150500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] According to a VNA report, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, recently visited the Jose Marti Agricultural College, a national center for agricultural cadre training and scientific research.

Vice Minister of Agriculture (Tran Khai) and (Le Duy Thuc), the college headmaster, accompanied Chairman Dong to some of the college's scientific research installations and the laboratory where new rice strains are cultivated experimentally in an attempt to adapt them to different types of soil. High-yield rice varieties that are resistant to blight are also being studied and the nursing of fruit-tree branches as a substitute for the traditional time-consuming methods of grafting is being examined experimentally. Chairman Dong also visited the college's data processing center.

The comrade chairman also paid a visit to Da Top village in Gia Lam District. This village used to be a poorly rated village. But with the assistance of the Jose Marti College, it is now achieving a rice yield of 6 tons per hectare and the living conditions of its people have improved considerably.

During a cordial meeting with cadres, teachers and students from the college, Chairman Dong warmly appraised the achievements of the college in training, scientific research and the application of technological innovations to agricultural production in our country.

Speaking of the important position of the college in the agricultural development of our country, he said: Like many countries in the world, in the immediate future and for many years to come, the production of grain and food products will remain a primary problem which we must concentrate on resolving. In this connection, the Jose Marti College must make worthy contributions by conducting basic and advanced training of agricultural engineers and by applying scientific and technological innovations to agricultural production.

Speaking of the major objectives of the college in its struggle to become a center for all agricultural colleges and high schools throughout the country, Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: The college must struggle to fulfill its four major tasks of teaching and studying well, conducting fruitful scientific research, applying good scientific innovations to production and improving the living conditions of its teachers and students.

To teach and study well, the college should emphasize its tasks in the domain of scientific information in order to be promptly and fully aware of the situation of agricultural production in the country and the situation of agriculture in the world, primarily the agricultural situation of those countries with conditions similar to those of our country. By doing so, the teaching and studying programs will meet the urgent requirements of agricultural production in our country.

Along with teaching and studying well, the college should vigorously accelerate its scientific research to support production. This is a matter of paramount importance. The college's research activities must be conducted in the right direction, involving specific targets and realistic contents. Moreover, the college must keep in touch and sign contracts with production installations in order to apply its scientific and technical knowledge through all means and in a useful manner to production in these installations.

On behalf of the cadres and students of the college, Comrade (Le Duy Thuc) pledged to implement the instructions of Chairman Pham Van Dong scrupulously by overcoming shortcomings and developing achievements and existing potentials in order to surge forward and be worthy of the attentive care of the party, state and people.

LE QUANG DAO ATTENDS WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS

BK160700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth national women's congress, a ceremony was held by the Women's Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture and Information at the Giang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi yesterday, 15 May, to inaugurate the skilled women's festival. Present at the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and representatives of various organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi, as well as representatives of the teenagers and children in the capital.

Addressing the ceremony, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the VCP Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, thanked various ministries and sectors for their wholehearted cooperation and assistance, thus making it possible for the skilled women's festival to be inaugurated on the occasion of the fifth national women's congress.

UNICEF AID PROGRAM FOR SRV, LAOS LAUDED

OW161533 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 16 -- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on May 14 adopted a programme of aid to the value of 27,142,000 dollars to Vietnam and 4,256,000 dollars to Laos for the period 1983-86, V.N.A. correspondent at the U.N. Headquarters reports.

Mrs Gertrude Elton, president of the Canadian UNICEF National Committee, on behalf of a 18-nation UNICEF team which visited Vietnam and Sri Lanka last year, welcomed Vietnam's efforts in the use of UNICEF aid for the benefit of mothers and children.

At the meeting of the UNICEF's Executive Committee on May 14, Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Dung, who attended it as Vietnam's observer, thanked this organization for having granted aid to Vietnam as early as 1973 in the midst of the U.S. war of aggression to help in the protection of children.

Mr Nguyen Ngoc Dung denounced China for having demolished during its aggression against Vietnam in February 1976, 735 schools some of which were built with UNICEF assistance, 690 creches and kindergartens, 428 hospitals, maternity homes and dispensaries, and killed thousands of Vietnamese children.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

BK141043 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "National Defense Enterprises Must Engage in Producing Consumer Goods"]

[Text] The priority objective in the economic and social fields set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress for the 1980's is to meet the most pressing and essential needs and gradually stabilizing and eventually improve, to a certain extent, the people's material and cultural life. In particular, it consists of bringing about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foodstuffs problem and a method of better meeting the requirements for clothing, study, medical care, housing, travel, child care and other essential consumption needs.

To attain this target, it is imperative to step up consumer goods production to meet society's material and cultural needs, create more jobs, increase sources of goods for local consumption and export, stimulate agricultural production, expand the division of labor and increase social products and national income as contributions to the accumulation for our economy. This ever pressing task can help stabilize the people's livelihood and can greatly contribute to achieving a balance between money and goods and to stabilizing markets and prices. Therefore, it is clearly stated in the resolution of the fifth party congress: "There must be policies and uniform measures to develop all available production potentials and the capabilities of light industry, foodstuffs industry and even the centrally run and local industries. We must strive to develop various branches and trades, small industry and artisan industry in the cities and countryside; properly employ individual artisans; achieve cooperation among state-operated enterprises, cooperatives and individual workers to step up good production; and fully use production facilities of national defense enterprises to produce consumer goods."

National defense enterprises are production establishments of the army and, at the same time, a component of the system of production establishments of the national economy. Therefore, national defense enterprises must strive to understand and implement the production policies laid down by the fifth party congress. They must strengthen national defense industry appropriately while, at the same time, exploiting its capabilities for the development of the economy. On the basis of striving to perform well their main tasks of producing and repairing weapons and equipment to meet national defense demands, national defense enterprises can and must fully use their labor capabilities, equipment, raw materials and discarded materials to accelerate consumer goods production.

There are different requirements for the production of national defense goods and consumer goods in terms of technical regulations and product quality and they are, therefore, interdependent. Whether this interdependence is positive or negative depends on the organization and leadership of production by each enterprise. In view of this, correctly settling the relationship between the production of national defense goods and consumer goods production is a primary and important task of national defense enterprises. Because their main task is to meet national defense needs, these enterprises must devote all of their efforts and give priority to the satisfactory fulfillment of this task. As our country's economy is facing difficulties concerning materials, energy and raw materials, making full use of capabilities for producing consumer goods in exchange for materials and raw materials from the various economic sectors is a method of creating conditions for the fulfillment of the national defense production task. Thus, it is necessary to avoid the tendency to unilaterally emphasize the material interests of each enterprise by using

national defense materials, raw materials and energy to produce consumer goods, thereby causing trouble in its main production task. But, at the same time, it is necessary to encourage the development of all creative abilities and potential to produce consumer goods in the service of society.

The national defense enterprises have fairly great potential. They have an abundance of discarded raw materials, including lumber, cloth, plastic and precious and rare metals, and their technical abilities are fairly high in certain areas. In the past they have fully used discarded raw materials to produce hundreds of consumer goods -- from ordinary goods to goods requiring high technical standards and meeting export criteria -- thereby satisfying part of the troops and people's needs. However, due to the lack of a uniform policy and slackened leadership, national defense enterprises' potentials have not been fully developed. Therefore, consumer goods production must be included in the enterprises' plans in which targets, tasks, measures and regulations involving this line of production must be included in the enterprises' plans in which targets, tasks, measures and regulations involving this line of production must be clearly defined. This will help national defense enterprises fully utilize all of their capabilities to further increase the production of better quality consumer goods, with a wider variety of items and with even greater economic efficiency. It will also help the state ensure control of these products.

Because national defense enterprises produce and repair different national defense goods, the machines, equipment, production capacity and discarded raw materials of each enterprise are different. Each enterprise, in addition to organizing the production of a large quantity of goods in their entirety, is capable of producing parts of other goods. This requires organs responsible for the management of national defense enterprises to study the potential capabilities of each enterprise and work out plans for organizing the coordination among enterprises in participating in the production of new consumer goods.

As our country is currently experiencing a shortage of consumer goods, fully using all capabilities for producing consumer goods and placing them under state control for rational distribution so that they will reach the workers' hands are urgent tasks designed to stabilize the people's life. Conscious of their responsibilities, all national defense enterprises, including those specializing in producing or repairing national defense goods, must immediately work out plans for exploiting all capabilities thoroughly to further accelerate consumer goods production. This is the most realistic way of contributing to the successful implementation of the resolution of the fifth party congress.

REPORTAGE ON ELECTION RESULTS, CONSEQUENCES

BK111320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0235 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 11 May (AFP) -- President Suharto today held separate meetings with leaders of the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) and the Democratic Party (PDI), both badly defeated in last week's general elections.

No immediate statements were issued after the meetings but it was believed that President Suharto asked the two parties to accept the election results. According to the latest figures, announced at 0800 local time (0100 GMT), the ruling Golkar (Functional Groups) Party won 48,050,657 of the 74,998,547 votes already counted out of a total of over 82 million registered voters throughout Indonesia. PPP got 20,992,574 and PDI 5,955,316.

Seats in the 460-member parliament will be Golkar 244, PPP 96 and PDI 24.

The remaining 96 are allotted to the armed forces which do not take part in elections.

Security Chief Comments

BK151421 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpts] The consequences and excesses of the recent 1982 general elections are expected to be settled completely within a short period to ensure that the situation in the country is back to the normal situation prior to the general elections. This was stated by the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib], Admiral Sudomo, at a press conference in Jakarta today explaining the outcome of the Kopkamtib-sponsored meeting with regional and district special executive officers as well as commanders of police districts throughout Indonesia.

According to Admiral Sudomo, the settlement of the excesses of the general elections will be made through discussions and consultations in line with the state philosophy of Pancasila. Apart from that, they will be also settled through courts if strong evidence is found.

Materials considered to be the cause of the excesses will be gathered for consideration and improvement of the next general election law, which is expected to be presented to the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly plenary session.

Admiral Sudomo also assured that the armed forces will provide protection against any possible threats to the people.

PPP Rejects Election Results

BK140407 Hong Kong AFP in English 0343 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 14 May (AFP) -- The Moslem United Development Party (PPP) of the South Celebes branch issued a statement today rejecting the results of last week's general elections because of alleged irregularities in polling and vote counting. The statement said there was evidence of irregularities in many electoral areas in the province; therefore the party had decided to reject the results of the elections.

It called on party members in the province to reject their elections in the central and provincial parliaments. Disciplinary measures would be taken against those disregarding the call, the statement said. It also urged that polling and vote counting should be held again in the South Celebes Province.

The rejection was seen here as a move of open defiance against Home Minister General Amir Makhmud, charged with organising the elections, who made it clear yesterday that the elections results were valid and should be accepted by the Indonesian people.

According to the latest results announced today at 0800 local time (0100 GMT) PPP gained 317,850 votes, the ruling Golkar (Functional Groups) 2,757,155 and the PDI (Democratic Party) 18,289 in South Celebes.

There had also been reports on alleged irregularities in other provinces, but the government appeared to ignore them.

Meanwhile, the armed forces faction in parliament last night stated that the election results were legal and valid. Faction Spokesman General Sumrahadi said the results should be accepted by all parties that contested the general elections.

Golkar won a landslide victory of nearly 64 percent, PPP 27 percent and PDI 9 percent out of total of 75,014,980 votes counted from over 82 million registered voters.

PPP FACTION LEADER KHALID WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

BK141156 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1028 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 14 May (ANTARA) -- General Chairman of the Nahdatul Ulama [NU] (a major component of the Indonesian Moslem United Development Party -- PPP) announced here Friday he had decided to withdraw his statement of resignation from his post and would instead carry on the task entrusted him by the NU's 26th national congress in Semarang. "I apologize to the senior Moslem scholars whom I respect and who are the witness today of my act to renounce my previous statement," Idham Khalid wrote in a letter addressed to the Central Executive Board in Jakarta Friday.

Photo copies of his above letter were distributed to the press by Amin Iskandar, member of parliament of the PPP faction at the House of Representatives building the same day.

In reply to a question, Iskandar explained that Idham Khalid handed the letter when he called at the latter's residence to report that eleven NU regional heads had arrived in Jakarta to raise objection to Khalid's resignation bid. Six more NU regional heads are also expected to come to the capital city for the same purpose, Iskandar revealed.

Seventeen of the 27 regional heads of NU have issued a joint statement addressed to the Central Executive Board describing the resignation of Idham Khalid as general chairman as void.

According to Amin Iskandar, even before the joint statement Idham Khalid had received letters and telegrams raising objection to his resignation. As a result he decided to accede to their demand to withdraw his tender for resignation. Iskandar said that Idham Khalid's decision would be conveyed to NU Rois Aam (president) K.H. Ali Maksum in Yogyakarta, vice president of NU K.H. Anwar Musadad and other NU executive board members simultaneously.

In his 4-page hand-written letter dated May 4, 1982, Idham Khalid related the background that had led him to resign as general chairman of NU as reported in the press on May 6. In the letter he said he considered the manner of his resignation as not normal, because he had become the NU chairman through election by a formal congress in which he won the majority votes. "At that time I was suffering from an ailment in the neck, so that I just agreed without much thinking when a number of respectable scholars whom I know personally urged me to withdraw from the NU chairmanship for health reasons," he wrote.

K.H. Mujib Ridwan, one of the five scholars that came to his home in Jakarta on May 2, took out a typewritten statement from a file-holder and asked Idham Khalid to sign it. It was a statement of resignation.

At that time he asked that his tender for resignation should not be announced to the press before the following congress of the NU leadership. To his regret, the news proved to have broken in newspapers in urabaya, Yogyakarta and Jakarta. The breaking of the news had led to public polemics among the NU leadership. "This really made me sad and ashamed" Idham Khalid stated in his letter.

After taking into consideration the fact that 17 NU regional branches in Indonesia had protested his resignation and also other facts relating to the future interests of NU, Idham Khalid decided to withdraw his statement of resignation.

According to the letter, the Muslim scholars who came to his home asking for his resignation were K.H. Asad Sy. Arifin, K.H. Mahrus, K.H. Alid Ma'sum, K.H. Masykur and K.H. Mujib Ridwan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BANS PUBLICATION OF AMRI BOOKS

BK121419 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The attorney general has banned the circulation of 19 volumes of books written by Hamran Amri and published by the Sinar Kasih Publishing Company in Jakarta. The ban, based on the decision of the attorney general on 11 May, was issued because the contents of the books could create restlessness among Islamic followers and harm the harmonious religious life in Indonesia.

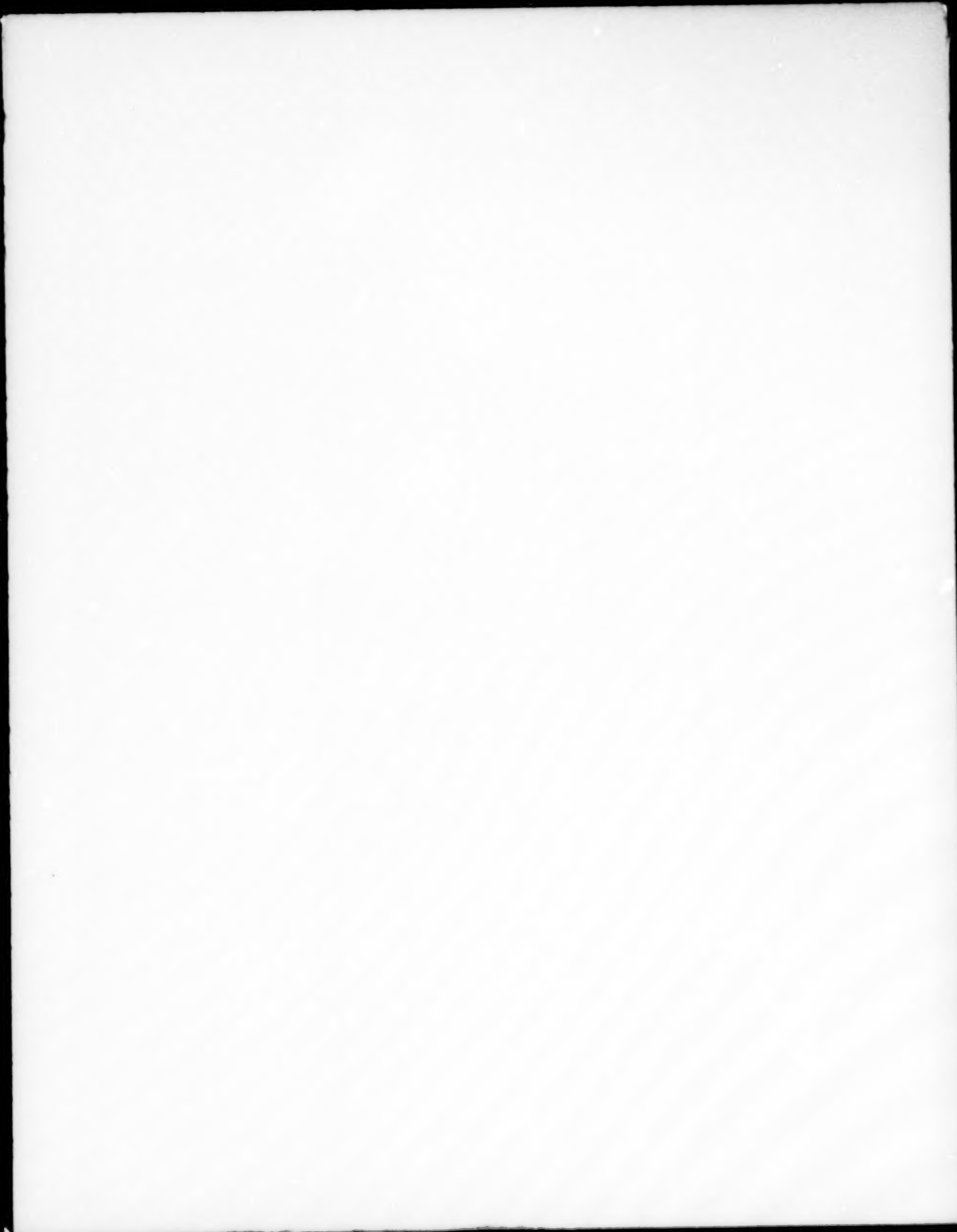
People who keep, possess and sell the books are urged to surrender them to the high public prosecutor's office or local prosecutor's offices to be handed over to the attorney general's office.

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May 18, 1982



Khmer rebels to oppose the Kampuchean revolution and cope with the 37th U.N. General Assembly. "With Washington's blessing Beijing is seeking ASEAN assistance in bringing about a merger of Khmer rebels. Yet opinion remains divided, with China and the Khmer Rouge demanding a "coalition government, or a troika with the Beijing-controlled Pol Pot gang as leader," the paper says.

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